

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLIII] No 12 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANAD.

BANKRUPT STOCK AT ROBINSON'S

We have purchased the **FRASER BANKRUPT STOCK** at 60c on the dollar.
It consists of over

\$7,000 WORTH

of Staple Dry Goods, Carpets, Ready-to-Wear Clothing
and Men's Furnishings.

We bought it to sell and not to keep, and we are going to (if possible) sell the entire stock in ten days commencing

MONDAY, MARCH 7th.

This advertisement is given to this one great piece of news—for it is great for a store to plan economies for thousands of people—for a store to turn its powers and energies to ten days selling a stock at near a half the usual price. And this bargain has been carefully planned by us. We do not want my reader to think that we do things for暴 come. This is a settled great business. Now to win such a business, without patents, monopoly, trust methods, combinations, depends on our doing our utmost best for our public each day. The field is clear for any other firm to win the same sort of a business. It is the science of doing things best that wins. Men's Furnishings and Clothing will be on sale in our Men's store, and the Dry Goods and Carpets will be sold in our Carpet Room. Remember we want to sell it in ten days, and therefore have marked all at prices that mean ten days of the liveliest selling Napanee as ever seen.

Women's Walking Skirts.

Did not count them, but guess there are about seventy-five of them—all nice ones too. Looks as if they had only been made a few weeks. Nice Dark Greys, strapped with satin. Black Vicuna piped with silk. Cheviots, Scotch Tweeds, Frieze, etc. Don't need them in our stock, no matter how nice they are. So price ought to sell them in ten days.

Women's Rain Coats.

Quite a number of them, at time of writing has not been checked off stock sheet. Take our word for it that we will sell them cheap enough.

Dress Goods.

Mostly all plain, staple, "bread and butter" stock, as we dry goods people say. Such as black cashmere, navy serges, black serges, colored cashmeres, lustres, cheviots, canvas cloth, tweeds, twills, etc. No space for them in our shelves. Crowded off ready. Sale price on 7 yards cashmere will save you enough to pay your railway fare seventy-fives miles or more.

Ribbons.

Silk, satin, velvet in plain black and full range of colors. March is not the best month to sell ribbons, but price will force a lot of business in ten days.

Knitting Yarns.

32 lbs Dark Grey Factory.

15 lbs White 4-ply Factory.

5 lbs Blue Factory.

4 lbs Red Factory.

6 lbs Black and White 2-ply Factory.

Should not be sold less than 40c, 45c and 50c.

Take Your Choice at 30c lb.

Staples.

32 lbs Dark Grey Factory.

15 lbs White 4-ply Factory.
6 lbs Black and White 2-ply Factory.

5 lbs Blue Factory.
Should not be sold less than 40c, 45c and 50c.

4 lbs Red Factory,

Take Your Choice at 30c lb.

Staples.

In the stock was a goodly supply of Tovellings, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towels, Table Cloths, Butchers' Linen, Apron Ginghams, Flannels, Druggets, Cantons, Cretonnes. No reserve—"sell all in ten days" is the order.

Dress Linings.

Canvas, Selesia,
Grass Cloth,

Linenettes,
Percaline

Muslins,
Cambrics,

Wiggan,
Sateens.

Flannelettes and Imitation French Flannels.

Lucky for our customers that this bankrupt stock contained so much of these two items. As a matter of fact nearly all Flannelettes of 1903 buying are worth at least one hundred and ten cents on the dollar. To buy them at sixty cents as we did means ten days of the liveliest selling Napanee ever saw in March.

Smallwares

Laces, Embroideries, Silkene, Crochet Cotton, Linen Collars,
Cuffs, Shields, Silk Twist, Buttons.

Carpets

Ten pieces of yard wide Wool and Unions. "Sale Price" is enough to say.

Hosiery for Women and Children.

This brand of the Fraser stock was very complete. Every size in Cashmere, Woolen and Cotton. There is not a pair in the lot that we could not sandwich in with our own stock and get a hundred cents on the dollar for them. But the orders are "sell them in ten days." So if you know what you need in Hosiery for the next two or three years, be on hand early in the week. They are all marked in plain figures. We will just whisper the prices. Sixty cents for a dollar's worth.

Women's and Children's Underwear

This stock is not as large as the hosiery stock, but should be large enough to supply the crowd for a few days. Lots of little shirts for babies and small children, in Woolen, Union and Cotton. Fleece Lined Drawers and Shirts for girls and women. Natural Wool for Women. Combination for girls and women. Plush Lined Drawers for girls and women. They must go in ten days. So six cents does the work of ten. Twelve cents buys a 20c garment. Thirty cents buys any of the 50c kinds.

Men's Suits. Boys' Suits, Children's Suits, Men's, Boys' & Children's Reefs. Overcoats and Ulsters.

Now, most, if not all of you, know the immense stock of these goods we had of our own. We are crowded for room and will therefore give you such bargains in Ready-to-wear Clothing as have never before been offered in Napanee. Prices are like these:

Men's Suits, regular value.....\$5 50 Sale price.....\$3 00

.. .. \$6 50 to \$7 50 4 00

.. .. 8 50 5 00

.. .. 12 50 6 50

Boys' Suits, regular value.....5 50 3 50

.. .. 3 50 to 4 00 2 50

Men's Ulsters, regular value.....6 50 3 00

.. .. 5 00 2 50

Boys' Ulsters, regular value.....3 00 1 50

.. .. 5 00 2 50

Men's Overcoats 10 00 5 50

Boys' Overcoats 6 00 3 00

We have only room above to tell you of a few of the values. Remember there is more than \$3,500 worth of Ready-to-wear Clothing—all good staple goods that will give you good wear, and at the prices we have put on them it will mean dollars and dollars to you.

Men's Furnishings.

If ever there was a chance for Napanee men to buy furnishings cheap it will be next week. We will have everything ready first thing Monday morning. There are men's and Boys' caps, braces, ties, underwear, sox, mittens, gloves, collars, white shirts, colored shirts, etc.

There will be different lots of shirts that were worth from 50c up to \$1.25 that we will sell at 25c up to 75c. Working Shirts that are worth 50c up to \$1.50 we will sell at from 25c up to 75c

Men's and Boys' Sweaters, worth 50c to \$1, we will sell for 35c to 60c.

Men's sox, worth from 15c to 50c, we will sell at 10c to 35c.

Men's Cardigans, worth 75c to \$2.50, we will sell for 50c to \$1.25.

Men's and Boys' braces, worth from 10c to 50c, we will sell at from 5c to 35c, etc.

Men's Waterproof Coats.

There are a number of Waterproof Coats, probably 40 in all, that we will clear at prices ranging from \$2.25 to \$7.50. These are worth from \$3.50 to \$12.50. All good staple seasonable goods.

NAPEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ADA-FRIDAY, MARCH 4th, 1904.

NEW RAILWAY.

SECURITIES OF ELECTRIC RAILWAY ARE GOOD.

Subscription Blanks Circulated—The Returns Expected.—Conservative Estimates.—Splendid Opportunity for Investors.

We desire to call the attention of the public to the securities of "The Ontario Electric Railway company" as an investment. The table of estimated earnings shows not only that the company will be able to earn the interest on its bonds, but a dividend of six per cent upon its stock and a surplus of nearly \$40,000 a year additional.

The subscription blanks are now being distributed and are three in number, one for a subscription to the first mortgage bonds of the company, another for the shares of the company, and a third for blocks of stock and bonds. Subscriptions for shares will be taken from one share up, and for bonds from \$500 up, but no subscriptions will be received for "blocks" for less than \$1,200, which will entitle the purchaser to one \$1,000 five per cent. bond and five shares of the capital stock, having a par value of \$1,500 in all. Should the purchaser so desire, he may have his bonds issued in \$500 pieces.

Under the estimated revenue and at the subscription prices the investor would receive the following return for his money:

On each share of stock (par value \$100), subscription price \$75, rate of interest on investment equal to eight per cent.

On each \$500 first mortgage bond, subscription price \$475. Rate of interest on investment equal to five and one-quarter per cent.

On each "block" consisting of one \$1,000 first mortgage five per cent bond and five shares of stock par value \$1,500, and subscription price \$1,200. Rate of interest on investment, six and two-thirds per cent.

By reading the pamphlet and studying the tables therein contained, the investor will see that the company should have no difficulty in making the estimated earnings, and should do much better, and that the statement is very conservative as compared with the showing made by other roads.

Taking the Canadian electric roads as a whole, they showed earning the past year of over six per cent. on their stock. The Ontario company has estimated the number of passengers they will carry per mile of road as 2,888, against an average of all Canadian roads outside of Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, of 4,468, and there seems to be no reason why they should not earn as much as the average. They have estimated carrying the entire population during the year, but five times, while the average for Canada and the United States is many times greater. Again, they have estimated to carry per mile of road 10,998 passengers, while the average for Canada during the past year has been 24,708. Their freight estimates have been carefully gone over by competent experts, and have been pronounced very conservative. The express receipts should be more than estimated.

In addition to obtaining a safe and conservative investment the public, by subscribing to the securities, is showing their endorsement of the project and insuring to themselves a very low rate of transportation for passengers, freight and express.

When this saving is added to the income from the securities the public will benefit greatly.

WAR NEWS.

THE LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN FAR EAST.

WEDNESDAY'S SUMMARY.

There will soon be a demand for an affidavit with every war "special." St. Petersburg, which is in telegraphic communication, has heard nothing of The Daily Telegraph's Port Arthur battle, in which the Askold, the Novik and a Torpedo boat were said to have been badly damaged. What is more significant, the Japanese make no report of an engagement. The story is probably an exaggerated version of the fight of Feb. 26, in which the Russians admit that the Askold was hit, or must be taken merely as an unconfirmed rumor, one more in an exceedingly large lot. Of official news there is very little.

Japan has occupied Ichioyang, a Corean town north of Pingyang, for which the Russians were making a dash, and the Japanese are now holding it against the Russian raiders. The Japanese general staff and a regiment of guards have left Japan for the front. This means that the concentration of the Japanese forces in Corea is pretty well completed, and that the army will in a few days be set in motion toward Yalu. As the advance guard is now 80 miles from the boundary of Manchuria, and as ten miles a day through the Corean mountains passes will be fair progress, it will probably be the middle of next week before the army arrives on the banks of the Yalu. What then?

Some military critics, whose friendship for Japan is undoubted, strongly urge abandonment of the idea of an advance into Manchuria, and urge that Japan should form an impregnable line of defence by field works and well-posted mobile troops along the Yalu, awaiting there the Russian advance. This advice, however, was tendered on the assumption that Russia has 150,000 effectives in Manchuria.

A Times correspondent at Vienna says that there will not be 177,000 men south of Harbin till March 20th, the inference being that there are barely 100,000 Russians in Manchuria today. Japan has no railways to guard. Her supplies come by sea, and until she gets quite a distance into Manchuria it will be fairly light task to protect the line of communication. Russia, on the other hand, with 15,000 Chinese regulars and thousands of Manchurian bandits within striking distance of the railway by which alone men and material can reach the front, must detach a large force to maintain the railway intact. It is evident that she cannot assemble more than 80,000 men-to-day for field service, and Japan can and probably will put two men into the zone of operations for one Russian. The Japanese once more across the Yalu will swing west toward the Liaotung Peninsula, will invest Port Arthur and will push along the railway into Manchuria in such formation as will best hold back a reliving force.

THURSDAY'S SUMMARY.

The report of Admiral Starck to the Czar announcing that there has been no fighting off Port Arthur since Friday last, that the Japanese fleet has not been seen since Saturday, and that cruisers and torpedo boats scouting within a radius of sixty miles of Port Arthur failed to find the Japanese, demolishes at one blow all the elaborate reports of a "win or die" fight to capture Port Arthur on Tuesday. That the disappearance of the Japanese fleet is another of Admiral Togo's roses goes without saying, but one guess as to his plans is as good as another. Is it a case of "out your finner in the crow's nest:

LENT!

LENT!

LENT!

If your head is not working well, don't eat so much meat.

Try Fish for a change.

WE HAVE A FINE ASSORTMENT

Fresh Whitefish. Salmon Trout. Halibut. Sea Salmon, and Yarmouth Bloater.

AT—

J. F. SMITH'S.

DRY KINDLING WOOD

We have a small quantity of the above,
—also—

DRY CORDWOOD and COAL.
The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

THE ONTARIO ELECTRIC RY.

A PUBLIC MEETING

will be held in the Town Hall, Napane, on FRIDAY, MARCH 11th, at 7.30 p.m., when the advantages of this railway to the inhabitants of Napane and its vicinity will be set forth by the president of the company, A. B. Turner, Esq., and others.

The Mayor, M. S. Madole, Esq., will preside.

All are cordially invited.

PERSONALS

E. McKenty, Winnipeg, arrived in town last week for a short visit with friends in this vicinity.

G. M. Cox has severed his connection with the Hardy Drygoods Co., and taken a position as traveller with Gordon McKay & Co. Charles S. Cook takes his place with the Hardy company.

Mrs. (Capt.) A. Baird was called to Toronto, last week owing to the serious illness of her mother.

Miss Jennie Carson has been confined to the house this week with grippe.

Rev. C. E. McIntyre, of the Eastern Methodist Church, has accepted a unanimous call to Brandon, Man. Rev. W. H. Emsley, of Brandon, has been invited to the Eastern church by a unanimous call.

Ira Bradshaw and family left on Tuesday for Oxbow, Assa, where they will locate.

Daniel Whalen and T. Loucks, left for the west on Tuesday.

Mr. Aris, of Minneapolis, Minn., was the guest of his cousin Mrs. John Lowry on

Mrs. Chas. Pollard is around again after a couple of weeks illness with grippe.

Dr. Lake, who visits the Campbell House, Napane, every two weeks, removes birthmarks, moles, hair and all skin blemishes without scar. References given. Next visit March 9th. No charge for examination of skin blemishes.

Mr. I. Stewart of Moscow, was in town this week, a delegate to the Sabbath School convention held in the Eastern church on Monday. He was to have returned home at the conclusion of the convention, but had to stay in town owing to the trains north being snowbound.

BIRTHS.

Post—At Deseronto, on Friday, Feb. 22, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth O. Post, a daughter.

TOMPKINS—At Stratheona, on Sunday, February 14, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Tompkins, a daughter.

DELORES—At Toronto, on Wednesday, February 17, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. De洛res, of Deveron, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLAKELEY.—EMBERLY.—At St. Luke's church, Camden East, Tuesday, Feb. 16th

The BEST

PORT ARTHUR BOMBARDED

Japanese Sink More Russian Warships.

PORT ARTHUR BOMBARDED.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Yin-Kow, dated Feb. 29, says:—

"Fifteen Japanese warships furiously bombarded Port Arthur from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock this morning. The Russian cruisers Novik, Askold, and Bayan, accompanied by four torpedo boats, steamed out to meet the attack. They were, however, forced to retire. The Askold was in a sinking condition, the Novik was badly damaged, and a torpedo boat was sunk. The Russian battleship Retvizan was again damaged. The Japanese withdrew in good order."

With the exception of the Yin-Kow despatch to the Telegraph, which is not confirmed either officially or unofficially, there is no important news from the front. Obviously there is nothing improbable in the story of the re-bombardment of Port Arthur, which, if it is accurate, fulfills partially the apprehensions of another attack Monday, as already announced from Russian sources. There is no information of the landing of troops on the Liao-Tung Peninsula, which the predicted attack, it was assumed, would be intended to cover.

There has been no further fighting so far as is known following the little outpost affair at Ping-Yang, but there is a virtual consensus of opinion that the rival forces may clash in that neighborhood at any moment.

COMPLETELY BESIEGED.

The last passenger train has gone south on the Port Arthur division of the Manchuria Railway, says a despatch from Harbin to the Paris Matin. Henceforth passenger carriages will be attached to the military trains, and civilians going toward Port Arthur will travel on trains conveying troops.

The Matin adds that from the ambiguous tone of the cable message as to the arrival of trains at Port Arthur, it seems doubtful whether the port is not completely blockaded by the Japanese both by sea and land.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that another battle is expected at Port Arthur. It is believed that Admiral Stark will let the Japanese approach, adopting exclusively defensive tactics, so long as the enemy does not attempt to land troops.

JAPAN IN FULL CONTROL.

About 120,000 Japanese troops have arrived at Seoul up to the present, consisting of cavalry and infantry, but with no artillery. Altogether 80,000 men have passed through Seoul and 40,000 through Gensan within a fortnight, northward bound via Ping-Yang. The harbor of Chemulpo and the approaches to the mouth of the Tien River leading to Seoul are filled with submerged torpedoes, the army base being thereby protected from a sea attack. Japan fully controls Corea, and the Government is rendering assistance in the military operations. The Corean army barracks, and also the disused Imperial palace are used as quarters for Japanese troops.

TROOPS DEMORALIZED.

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of the London Express says that the repeated attacks on Port Arthur have created a condition approaching demoralization among the troops.

the contributions to the Red Cross Society, which are pouring in from all parts of Russia. The Armenian churches here want to bear the expense of twenty-five beds, and the Finnish Society of 100 beds, while the Poutiloff Works have offered to supply an entire hospital train.

Over 200,000 Osetines from the Caucasus have volunteered for service.

The painter Vereschagin is going to the front in a few days to make sketches.

COREANS TO FIGHT.

The Corean Government has decided to order the Corean troops to join the Japanese forces in the field. The port of Wiju was opened to foreign trade on Thursday night. The limitations to be placed on trade and other matters will be passed later. The action necessitates a harbor. Yongampho has been decided on.

TRANSPORTS ON THE MOVE.

The most important news from the seat of war, if it is reliable, is that a large fleet of transports is off Port Arthur preparing to disembark an army to besiege that place. Unofficial telegrams from St. Petersburg indicate that such a development is fully expected there.

Bennett Burleigh, a correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, has gone from Japan to Shanghai, apparently to avoid the Japanese censorship. He cables thence that a large number of transports have returned to Nagasaki, where they are busily embarking more troops for the vicinity of Dalny. Over forty transports have sailed since Feb. 10.

A still larger embarkation is proceeding from Ujina, near Hiroshima. The latter place, and not Kioto, will be the army and navy headquarters during the war. Over 36 big transports are now at Ujina, which is the principal station for the embarkation of troops, and an enormous mass of soldiers has been detrained there.

Dalny is being evacuated. The Russians boast that they have mines at the breakwater docks and railway sidings to prevent the Japanese from using them.

There are only five months' supplies at Port Arthur. The Russians say they mean to defend Port Arthur and to fall back with the rest of their troops from Dalny to the Yalu River, and if pressed, upon Harbin.

MUST NOT AID RUSSIANS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says it is reported that Japan has notified China that it will be a breach of neutrality if the Chinese in Manchuria assist the Russians in preserving order during the war, and has warned China to refrain from interfering with the Chunchuses or bandits.

LIMITING THE AREA.

The Berlin Politsche correspondent, evidently inspired, says that the action of the powers concerning the neutralization of China initiated by the United States may now be considered in all respects completed. In consequence of this action, each power interested in the Far East sent separate communications to the belligerent Governments in the sense of the United States' suggestion, with the result that while an informal pact was made, yet a species of

well-informed military men at St. Petersburg, the Russian army which is intended to operate in Corea will consist of an advance van-guard of two regiments of Siberian sharpshooters, a vanguard of 16 regiments of infantry, with 96 quick-firing guns, three batteries of mountain guns and a corresponding force of cavalry. The main body will consist of 40 regiments, including Cossack cavalry, with 300 guns. It is added that no important military operations will be possible before the melting of the ice, and that the present operations will be confined to necessary preparations.

RUSSIA'S SACRED IMAGE.

The most sacred image in Russia has been sent to St. Petersburg, and it will be taken later to the Far East with the army. This image is a representation of the Virgin appearing to Saint Sergius, and is always kept at the Troitzke monastery. It is about one foot square and is covered with precious stones. The image has a remarkable history. It accompanied Alexis, Peter the Great, and Alexander I. on all their campaigns. A silver tablet attached to it enumerates the battles at which the image was present.

HARASSING RUSSIANS.

The Chefoo correspondent of the London Daily Mail confirms the reports that the Chinese are harassing the Russians in South-west Manchuria. He says that 5,000 Russian troops moved from Mukden to Sin-Min-Ting. Their methods on the march intensified the public hatred of them. Preparations are being made in the villages to cut off small bodies of Russians. There is plenty of ammunition and plenty of volunteers. Rich people are supplying the money necessary. Ten thousand men have already enrolled with the intention of carrying on a guerilla warfare. It is clear that the Japanese expect much assistance from the natives.

JAPS AT PING-YANG.

Two and one-half divisions of the Japanese army, a total of 40,000 men, have landed at Chentulpo. The Japanese have fortified Ping-Yang and are throwing out scouting parties toward the Yalu River.

The Russians are keeping open the communications between Wiju and Anju. Beyond this they have not advanced southward. Russian spics are known to be in the vicinity of Ping-Yang. The inhabitants are in a panic.

Ping-Yang is about 125 miles north of Seoul, and somewhat less than fifty miles south of Anju, where Russian cavalry outposts were reported yesterday. The town is about 100 miles south of the Yalu.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

The railway between Samara and Zlatoust, in European Russia, and the Siberian lines, with all the territory appropriated by the Government for the purpose of the railways, have been placed under martial law, in order to ensure the regular running of military trains. The full powers of a commander of an army have been conferred on the commanders of the forces at Kazan, and in the Siberian military districts, in whose charge these railways have been placed.

RUSSIA'S WAR FUND.

The Novosti, of St. Petersburg, reviewing the resources of the Treasury, figures that the total amount at the disposal of the Government for the conduct of the war is \$320,000,000, which it considers to be quite sufficient, in view of the fact that the Turkish war, waged on foreign territory, cost only \$500,000,000.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, March 1.—Wheat—The offerings continue light, there is a good milling demand and the market is firm at \$1 bid for No. 2 red and white east and middle freights, and in one case a bid of \$1.02 was reported. Goose is firm at 90c for No. 2 east. Spring is firm at 95c for No. 1 east. Manitoba wheat is firm at \$1.10 for No. 1 hard, \$1.08 for No. 1 northern, \$1.04 for No. 2 northern and \$1.01 for No. 3 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Is firm. There is very little offering. Local exporters quote \$3.60 for 90 per cent. patents in their bags east or middle freights. Holders are asking nearer \$4. Manitoba flour is firm at \$5.30 for Hungarian patents, \$5 for second patents and \$4.90 for strong bakers' bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is firm at \$17.50 for cars of shorts and \$16 for bran in bulk east or middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is firm at \$21 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is firm. Holders of No. 2 ask 45c, No. 3 extra is quoted at 45c and No. 3 at 48c east or middle freights.

Buckwheat—There is very little offering. The market is firm at 50c bid for No. 2 east or west.

Rye—There is very little coming out and the market is nominal at 60c for No. 2 east or west.

Corn—Is firm. Canada mixed is quoted at 37c and yellow at 38c f. o. b. west. American is quoted at 55c for No. 2 yellow, 54c for No. 3 yellow and 53c for No. 3 mixed in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are firmer at 38c bid for No. 1 white and 32c for No. 2 white east. No. 2 white are quoted at 31c high freights west and 32c middle freights. Some cars of No. 2 white, already shipped, sold higher than these prices.

Rolled Oats—Are firmer and are likely to be advanced soon. Cars of bags are quoted at \$4.10 and barrels at \$4.35 on the track, and broken lots 40c higher.

Peas—Are firm at 64c for No. 2 west and 65c east, and 1c more for choice milling lots.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market keeps fairly steady, with plenty of stock coming forward to supply the demand. Quotations are unchanged.

Creamery prints 20c to 22c
do solids 19c to 20c
Dairy, lb. rolls, choice 15c to 17c
do large rolls 15c to 16c
do tubs, good to choice 15c to 17c
do medium 13c to 14c
do poor 10c to 13c

Cheese—There is a slightly easier tone to the market here, but quotations are unchanged at 11c per lb. for twins and 10c for large.

Eggs—There is little sign of relief for the situation. Receipts continue light and insufficient for the demand. New laid are quoted unchanged at 33c to 35c per dozen.

Potatoes—The market continues steady, with a firm tone. Cars on the track here are quoted at 90c to 95c. Potatoes out of store sell at \$1.10 to \$1.15 for choice stock and \$1 for less desirable lots.

Poultry—Receipts of turkeys and chickens continue light, while the demand for them is fairly active. Chickens are quoted at 14c to 15c, and old fowl at 7c to 8c. Turkeys are quoted at 15c to 16c.

Dressed Hogs—Are quoted unchanged at \$6.25 per cwt. for choice weights and \$6 to \$6.10 for heavies

Imperial place are used as quarters for Japanese troops.

TROOPS DEMORALIZED.

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of the London Express says that the repeated attacks on Port Arthur have created a condition approaching demoralization among the troops. There is little hope that the place will be able to make a long defense. Rations there are already exceedingly short, and it is expected that when the town is invested hunger will soon compel its capitulation. There are not many civilians left in the town, but there are enough to cause the authorities anxiety. Those who first lacked confidence in the town's ability to withstand the attacks of the Japanese fleet have gained assurance since the attempt to block the harbor was defeated.

SHOTS BETWEEN OUTPOSTS.

A London despatch says:—It is now accepted that the first shots of the land campaign were fired in Northern Corea, near the gates of Ping-Yang, Sunday morning. The Russians claim that the Japanese were defeated, and the Japanese say that the Russians retreated. It was a normal affair between outposts.

Japan has now a great force in Northern Corea. Eighty thousand men from Seoul and forty thousand men from Gensan are reported to have passed north within a fortnight towards Ping-Yang.

The Russian military position is that infantry have occupied a portion of the Seoul-Pekin road between Liao-Yang, on the Manchurian Railway, and the Yaip River. The Russian front and flanks are strongly supported. The right flank is at Tsinku, near the Bay of Corea, and the left near Wiju. Russian cavalry have crossed the Yalu River between Antung and Yongampho. Cossack scouts have advanced along the caravan routes in touch with Ping-Yang.

CHINESE MOVING.

An official despatch, dated Saturday, from Major-General Pflug, Viceroy Alexieff's chief of staff, says:

"The night of Feb. 27 passed quietly at Port Arthur. Reports are coming in of movements of Chinese troops west of the Liao River, and according to rumors, about 10,000 Chinese troops, under General Ma, are on the road between Tungku and Chaojan. The military guard on the Siuminu Railway has been reinforced, from 40 to 50 Chinese soldiers having been placed at each place.

"Our mounted troops have entered Corea, and the attitude of the population is friendly towards us."

HORSES FOR JAPS.

A shipment of 600 horses was about to be loaded into a steamer at Liban, Russia, when it was stopped by the authorities. The horses are believed to have been bought by British agents for Japan.

RUSHING TROOPS FORWARD.

A despatch from St. Petersburg to Paris says that every day and night 5,000 men are traveling toward Port Arthur. The garrison at that point is said now to number 30,000.

According to the most recent intelligence received in military circles the Russian infantry are occupying the Seoul-Pekin road between Liao-Yang (midway between Mukden and New-Chwang) and the Yalu River.

Russian cavalry forces have crossed the Yalu in the neighborhood of Antung, and occupied the road toward Suchen. Russian detachments have reached a point thirty-five miles north of Ping-Yang. Cossack scouts have advanced along the caravan routes to a point ten miles east of Ping-Yang.

FOR RED CROSS WORK.

The newspapers of St. Petersburg continue to print full accounts of

the United States may now be considered in all respects completed. In consequence of this action, each power interested in the Far East sent separate communications to the belligerent Governments in the sense of the United States' suggestion, with the result that while an informal pact was made, yet a species of international agreement with morally binding force has come into existence.

MARCHING ON KIRIN.

There are two or three reports indicating that the Japanese are now turning their attention to Vladivostock. The New-Chwang correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that Rev. W. H. Gillespie, a missionary, has arrived at New-Chwang from Kwang-Chentz. He states that the Japanese have landed at Possiet Bay, and advanced to Hun-Chung. The Russian garrison fled. The Japanese are marching on Kirin, from which place the women and civilians are fleeing in panic.

Assuming that Mr. Gillespie is accurately informed, the importance of the news he brings does not need emphasizing. It would seem that the Japanese are thus venturing upon what appears to be an immensely difficult undertaking, that is to reach Kirin, which is an important town of Manchuria, some 150 miles north of the Corean frontier, by a long march through a formidable country and through mountains in weather of almost Arctic severity. It is suggested that the apparent impossibility of such an enterprise led the Russians to leave the route unguarded. Whether a march to Kirin is contemplated or not the Japanese occupation of Possiet Bay, if true, furnishes them an admirable base for operating against Vladivostock, which is ninety miles distant.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

There are renewed reports of the sufferings of the troops from the cold in Siberia. It is asserted that numbers attempting to cross Lake Baikal on foot have been frozen to death, while others have had their extremities frozen.

RUSSIANS BURN VILLAGE.

A despatch to the London Standard, from Tien-Tsin, says that according to native reports the Russians took terrible vengeance on the villagers near the Sungari River after the attempt to wreck the railway bridge spanning that stream. The troops burned a large village and massacred the inhabitants, including the women.

WHAT PEKIN HEARS.

Private advices from New-Chwang confirm the reports of the ill-treatment of Japanese refugees at the hands of the Russians while they were journeying through Manchuria, and declare, moreover, that some of the refugees were without doubt cruelly murdered.

KATSURA INTERVIEWED.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Standard cables an interview he had with Prime Minister Katsura who reiterated Japan's reluctance to appeal to arms. The Russian designs, however, left her no choice, and she is now resolved to strike hard and fast, if only that the agony might be as brief as possible. The value of the British alliance, the Prime Minister added, was fully recognized.

The knowledge that the Japanese had the sympathy of Great Britain and the moral support of the neutral powers would go far to sustain them in the struggle. They did not aim at obtaining fresh territory, but solely sought to remove a constant menace to freedom and tranquility of East Asia, and to secure a lasting peace. Japan was confident that she would achieve this.

TO OPERATE IN COREA.

According to information received

at the disposal of the Government for the conduct of the war is \$320,000,000, which it considers to be quite sufficient, in view of the fact that the Turkish war, waged on foreign territory, cost only \$500,000.

NORTH OF YALU RIVER.

Reliable reports from Northern Corea indicate that the Russians have not yet crossed the Yalu River. Their scouts have, it is rumored, penetrated into the country south of Wiju, but the main force still remains north of the river. The Japanese seem to be confident that the Russians are unable to assemble a sufficient force to attempt a movement into Corea. The Russians strength north of the Yalu River is variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand.

CZAR'S LATEST SPEECH.

Public feeling at St. Petersburg has been relieved by the appointment of Gen. Kroupatkin and Admiral Makarov to command in the Far East. The newspapers are publishing glowing eulogies of them, and they enjoy high esteem and full confidence in all quarters. Subscriptions in aid of the victims of the war increase daily, and come from all classes and races. The Russophile demonstrations in France have created a deep impression. The Novosti declares that henceforth Russia can have full confidence in France. The Czar, in thanking the St. Petersburg Zemstov for a royal address presented to his Majesty at the Winter Palace on Wednesday, said:—"The expressions of patriotism from all parts of Russia greatly console me in this difficult time. Trusting in God's help, and convinced of the justice of our cause, I am persuaded that the army and fleet will do all that is becoming to the valiant arms of Russia to maintain the honor and glory of the empire."

ELEVEN CHILDREN PERISH

Turned to Death in House in Chicoutimi County.

A Montreal despatch says:—A terrible catastrophe, by which one woman and eleven children lost their lives at Ste. Felicite de Berovral, occurred early on Monday morning. Fire was discovered in the house of Thos. Guay, sr., about 2 o'clock in the morning. At the time the house was occupied by Mrs. Philip Gagnon, daughter of Mr. Guay, and her three children. The eight children of Thos. Guay, jr., were also in the house at the time, and none have been seen since. The fire was discovered by two of the neighbors, Edward Conde and Jos. Dellaire. They saw the flames from a distance, and hurrying to the scene, gave the alarm. By this time, however, the fire had gained such headway that nothing could be done, and the house, with its inmates, was soon reduced to a smouldering ash heap. As far as known no one can be found who saw any of the inmates since the fire nor had any trace of their bodies been found in the ashes.

KRUGER SLOWLY DYING.

Gen. Viljoen Says Ex-President's Mind is Failing.

A despatch from St. Louis, Mo., says: A letter received in this city by Gen. Benjamin Viljoen, formerly of the Boer army, announces that former President Paul Kruger, of the Boer Republic, is slowly dying as an exile at Mentone, France, and that Dr. Reitz, State Secretary under Kruger, is an exile in Holland, a constant sufferer from nervous prostration. Gen. Viljoen says Kruger's mind is failing, and that he lives in seclusion, rarely conversing with anyone. The loss of the Boer cause seems to have shattered his ambition.

Poultry—Receipts of turkeys and chickens continue light, while the demand for them is fairly active. Chickens are quoted at 14c to 15c, and old fowl at 7c to 8c. Turkeys are quoted at 15c to 16c.

Dressed Hogs—Are quoted unchanged at \$6.25 per cwt. for choice weights and \$6 to \$6.10 for heavies in cars here.

Seeds—The movement continues quiet and quotations are unchanged. Local dealers quote \$5.25 to \$5.75 for red clover and \$6 to \$6.25 for extra choice lots, \$4.25 to \$4.75 for alpine, \$1.15 to \$1.50 for machine-thrashed timothy, and \$1.75 to \$2 for sail-thrashed timothy per bushel.

Baled Hay—There is some increase in the number of cars coming in and the demand is still fair. Quotations are unchanged at \$9 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—The market is quoted unchanged at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, March 1.—Grain—Oats were very firm to-day. No. 2 were quoted at 39 1/2 car lots in store this morning. No. 3 oats were 38 1/2 to 39c; a few car loads being sold at the latter figure. Montreal inspection. Other grains are in fair demand at firm prices. No. 3 extra barley was 55c in store. No. 2 oats, low freights west for export, 32 1/2c. No. 2 peas, 61 1/2c; Rye, 52c; No. 2 barley, 46c; No. 3 extra barley, 45c; No. 3, 44c.

Flour—Millers report a firm market at the recent advance, the demand being active. Manitoba patent, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.10; winter wheat patent, \$4.85 to \$5; straight rollers, \$4.60 to \$4.70; straight rollers in bags, \$2.15 to \$2.25.

Feed—Bran and shorts are firm at the recent advance. Manitoba bran in bags, \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$21 per ton. Ontario bran in bulk, \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$20.50 to \$21.50; moulie, \$26 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.

Rolled Oats—The market holds very firm, \$2.15 being asked for bags and \$4.50 for barrels on track.

Hay—Owing to bad weather deliveries are light and prices are temporarily firm. We quote:—No. 1, \$10 to \$11; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.50; clover, mixed, \$7.50 to \$8.50; clover, 87 to \$7.50 per ton in car lots.

Cornmeal—Prices are steady at \$1.45 to \$1.55 a bag.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.45 per bushel; \$1.40 in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut clear, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$18 to \$18.50; compound hard, 8c; Canadian lard, 8c to 9c; kettle rendered, 10c; hams, 11 1/2c to 13c; bacon, 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.75; country dressed hogs, \$6.50 to \$6.75; live hogs, \$5.50.

Eggs—New laid, 37c to 38c; limed 30c to 32c.

Butter—Winter creamery, 19 1/2c to 20c; full grass, 21c; western dairy, 15c to 15 1/2c; rolls 16c to 17c.

Cheese—Ontario, 11c to 11 1/2c; townships, 10 1/2c to 10 1/4c.

Potatoes—Per 90-lb. bag, 75c to 80c; 65c in car lots.

Poultry—Turkeys, 13c to 14c; ducks 12c to 13c; chickens, 12c; fowl, 8c to 9c; geese, 9c to 10c.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, March 1.—Mark Lane Miller Market—Wheat, foreign firm; English firm. Corn, American firm; Danubian nominally unchanged. Flour American steady; English firm.

Antwerp, March 1.—Wheat, spot quiet: No. 2 red winter, no stock.

Paris, March 1.—Wheat, tone dull; February, 22f 55c; May and August, 22f 85c. Flour, tone dull; February, 30f 68c; May and August, 30f 85c. French country markets steady.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Mar. 1.—Business to-day

was brisk, especially for good handy butchers' cattle, the supply of this particular class being below the demand. Prices were steady to firm, with no material change in the quotations.

Hogs were unchanged, with the market steady.
Exporters, heavy \$4.35 to \$4.90
Bulls, export, heavy
cwt. 4.30 4.75
do. light 3.00 3.75
Feeders, 800 lbs. and upwards 3.00 3.25
Short keep, 1,100 lbs. 4.00
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs. 2.50 3.12
do. 900 lbs. 2.75 3.50
Butchers' cattle, choice 3.65 4.00
do medium 3.75 4.50
do picked 4.25 4.80
do bulls 2.75 3.00
do rough 2.50 2.60
Light stock bulls, cwt 2.25 2.50
Milk cows 30.00 65.00
Hogs, best 5.00
do light 4.75
Sheep, export, cwt 4.00 4.00
Lambs 4.60 5.60
Bucks 2.50 3.25
Culls, each 3.50 4.00
Calves 5.50 6.50

BIG INCREASE IN NAVY.

British Naval Estimates Total \$134,447,500.

A London despatch says: The British naval estimates for 1904-5 total \$134,447,500, a net increase of \$12,160,000 over the estimates for 1903-4. More than half the increase in the estimates is due to the determination to pay the entire balance due on the recently purchased Chilean battleships, on April 1, and to provide them with ammunition for the next year. The remainder of the increase arises from expansion of the fleet, increase in pay of the personnel, and material.

The estimates provide for a total of \$58,270,880 for new construction, of which \$3,210,415 will be devoted to the commencement of new ships. The admiralty will devote \$9,050,000 to the purchase of armor.

Orders have already been placed for nine submarine vessels in this year's programme, but the preparation of special designs for the tenth submarine has delayed the placing of the contract.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the experiments with oil fuel, and three old gunboats have been converted into tank ships for the storing of oil in some ports. Extensive provision is being made to furnish oil afloat.

The Admiralty is considering the possibilities of an international combustion engine for torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, because of the economy in fuel consumption to be obtained by this method.

The construction will be begun during the present year of two battle ships, four armored cruisers, ten submarine vessels, and fourteen torpedo-boat destroyers.

In submitting the estimates, the Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, said the Admiralty was aware that the estimates were large, but Parliament must remember how great is the responsibility cast upon the Board of Admiralty in providing the country with a navy strong enough to sustain a struggle with the navies of any two powers, and to ensure reasonable security for the country's vast sea-borne trade and the food supply of the people.

KENNEDY SET FREE.

Acquitted of Murder of Irene Cole of Brantford.

A despatch from Brantford says: John Kennedy, charged with the brutal murder of Irene Cole, in the Willocks of this city, is a free man. At 10.20 on Friday night the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Diphtheria is prevalent in London. Business men of Cayuga banqueted the town Council to manifest approval of their conduct of business.

Fifty thousand dollars will be raised in Winnipeg to aid in immigration work.

David Dibbs, a London, Ont., letter-carrier, received \$13,400 as the result of investing a dollar in a lottery about a month ago.

In 1902, 7,208,486 bushels of wheat passed through the St. Lawrence Canal; in 1901, 6,918,434 bushels, and in 1900, 4,215,721 bushels.

A cow belonging to O. McMichael, at Kingston, gave birth to two calves united like the Siamese twins.

The bricklayers will not strike in Hamilton this spring. They have agreed to a scale of 45 cents per hour for a nine-hour day.

Jean Louis Legare, a French-Canadian of Wood Mountain, N.W.T., has been granted \$8,000 by the United States Government for the capture of Sitting Bull, the rebellious Indian chief, 25 years ago.

Wm. Dennett was stabbed twelve different times by his nephew at his house at Tyndall Station, Man., during a debauch, and he will die. Dennett is alleged to have first pulled a gun on his nephew.

The Massey estate have agreed to contribute \$25,000 towards wiping off the \$50,000 indebtedness of Alma College, St. Thomas, provided the remainder is raised. The college authorities want the city to give \$15,000.

A pathetic story comes from Sherbrooke, Quebec, of two aged brothers, Edouard and Narcisse Beaudin, whose dwelling was burned, each returning to the building in search of the other, and both losing their lives in the flames.

FOREIGN.

The London Daily Chronicle understands that Parliament will be dissolved on Easter Tuesday.

The British army estimates for the year, not including the cost of the Somaliland expedition, total \$144,500,000.

Geo. B. Underhill, of White Plains, N. Y., a few weeks ago came into \$20,000. He has now become insane through the fear that somebody will steal it from him.

Because of a slight repudiation by her father, Miss Pearl Niedland, aged sixteen, of Baltimore, one of ten sisters, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid.

Five members of the family of P. S. Crawford, of Cayuga, I. T., are dead as the result of eating bread in which arsenic had been mixed by mistake for baking powder.

A wealthy London lady at the Hotel Ritz, in Paris, lost pearls worth \$500. After insults and indignities to all the hotel servants her pet dog was made to "cough" them up.

John Mahey was burnt to a crisp, and Lewis Swartz received terrible injuries from which he died, from the explosion of a locomotive on the Erie and Philadelphia railroad, at Williamsport, Pa. Both men were sleeping in a caboose at the time.

Large and valuable deposits of tin and coal have been discovered by Col. K. M. F. O. S. near Mergui, in lower Burma, according to a despatch to the London Times.

BIG ROCHESTER FIRE.

Heart of the Business District Wiped Out.

A Rochester, N. Y., despatch says: The worst conflagration in the history of Rochester broke out a few minutes before 5 o'clock on Friday morning in the basement of the Rochester Dry

THE CANNED GOODS TRADE

CANADA MAY EXPECT INCREASE IN ORDERS.

Providing Our Goods Give Satisfaction As Regards Quality and Price.

The Canadian Export trade in canned and evaporated goods is a comparatively new one, but it is steadily increasing and promises to develop into one of large volume in the near future, says Mr. A. W. Grindley in his annual report to the Dominion Department of Agriculture of which he is one of the representatives in Great Britain. The British merchants have little or no idea of the large assortment of preserved meats, fish, vegetables and fruits which are packed by Canadian firms.

Great Britain in the past has bought canned goods largely from France, Germany and Italy, but owing to the very friendly feeling that has arisen between the "Mother Country" and her "Colonies" Canadian firms may expect a large increase in orders providing their goods give satisfaction as regards quality and price.

The leading American firms who export canned fruits, vegetables, meats and fish to Great Britain have more push than Canadian houses. The Americans either have representatives of their own in Great Britain to push their goods or if they consign to British firms to sell on commission they fix the price at which their goods are to be sold, allowing a good commission, but not allowing prices to be cut in order to effect sales.

In addition to this they enclose handsome embossed cards in each case of goods upon which is plainly marked the retail price.

IN ENGLISH MONEY.

The goods themselves have attractive labels making a nice window ornament and the embossed card with reasonable price in plain figures attracts customers and sales are made where Canadian goods of equally good quality, but not having such an attractive label, and having no fixed price are "side-tracked."

It has been found that large quantities of tinned and bottled peas, beans and spinach have been "greened" by a treatment with salts of copper. The public have been warned against the consumption of these goods by leading medical and food journals and it only remains for Canadian packers to show that they put up goods of as reliable quality as the British merchant has been getting from other countries (but which are entirely free from adulteration) in order to create a large demand for Canadian brands.

The following lines are in good demand:—

CANNED AND BOTTLED PEAS.

The British consumer prefers a smaller sized pea than is usually packed in Canada.

The following grades are wanted:—

Extra fine (size of mesh for grading) 7 millimeters.

Fine (size of mesh for grading) 7½ millimeters.

Moyens (size of mesh for grading) 9 millimeters.

French peas are generally colored by using .6 (six tenths) grain copper per pound of peas.

A preference is shown for the French style of tin for peas, the French tin being taller and narrower in diameter than the tin generally used in Canada.

A slight addition of sugar will improve some varieties of peas.

CANNED APPLES.

Canned apples in one gallon tins are in good demand, but fault has been found in Canadian goods on account of some firms putting different varieties of apples in the same tin. Some varieties cook much faster than others. Another complaint is that

ON THE FARM.

SUPPLYING PLANT FOOD.

The use of chemical manures on an extended scale is entirely a feature of modern agriculture. Until about 1840 the humus of the soil was generally regarded as the source of substantially all the nourishment of the plant, including the carbon, which constitutes so large a part of all vegetable substances. Liebig convinced the world that the organic matter of the soil is of relatively little importance as a plant food; that plants derive their carbon from the atmosphere, and that the amount of the growth of plants on a given soil is determined by the abundance of certain mineral substances in it, writes Dr. E. E. Ewell.

Useful as the humus is to give to many soils desirable physical properties, we know that even its nitrogen is locked beyond the reach of the higher plants until it is unlocked by bacteria, with which the soil seems, and is changed first to ammonia and then to nitric or nitrates. The greatest misfortune is, in my opinion, to be found in the fact that most of the tillers of the soil in this country, excluding, of course, the fruit and truck growers, are ten to 50 years behind the scientific investigators and teachers. This condition, however, is rapidly changing since the establishment of our agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Our present knowledge of plant nutrition will doubtless be greatly extended in the future.

Practice, however, has shown that we have established the great fundamental principles, and that our theories are good working hypotheses. The greater part of plant structure is made up of carbon and the constituent elements of water. When the farmer sells these, he sells things made from materials which cost him nothing. But the little workshops

WITHIN THE PLANT.

the little microscopic cells, the real units in the plant and animal world, need certain tools with which to do their work. These tools are found in the soil in which the plant grows. When we apply mineral plant food, we are merely providing the little cells with an abundance of the necessary tools for the construction of the oil and fibre of the cotton seed, the oil and protein of nuts, the sugar and ethers of the peach, and in fact all the countless substances that are found in plants.

I have likened the plant cell to a workshop. Let me emphasize one important difference. In the workshop of man one tool or one material can sometimes be substituted for another. In the workshops of nature, located in the cells of plants, this is never true. It is often asked which is the most important plant food. The true answer is, none of them. They are all equally important. The relative amounts of them differ in different plants and the relative supplies of them in different soils, but every plant must have enough of every one of them, as a deficiency of any one of them will limit the size and quality of the crop. Water is the food needed in greatest abundance by all plants. You may pile on other foods by the ton, but in a drought your crop will be limited by the water supply.

Horticulturists have the advantage over the general farmer in that they can afford to use an excess of fertilizers, with the possible exception of nitrogen. I am convinced, however, that on the lighter, sandy soils, even nitrogen is sometimes used with too sparing a hand. Fertilizers must not be regarded to any great extent as a substitute for good culture, good

Acquitted of Murder of Irene Cole of Brantford.

A despatch from Brantford says: John Kennedy, charged with the brutal murder of Irene Cole, in the Willows of this city, is a free man. At 10.20 on Friday night the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Justice Street, in discharging the prisoner, warned him against the further use of liquor, stating that if ever he was charged with another crime of a similar nature it might not be such an easy task for him to clear himself. The prisoner was immediately released.

The case for the Crown was of the strongest possible character, but the evidence was circumstantial. It took the jury exactly four hours to arrive at a decision, and it is said not very much argument was required. A reasonable doubt was established by the strong alibi evidence of the defence.

Kennedy has all along avowed his innocence. He entered the courtroom, however, with a faltering step and when the foreman rose to render the verdict his face assumed a deathly pallor. As the words "not guilty" fell from the foreman's lips a glow of satisfaction came to the cheek of the prisoner, who at once regained his military bearing.

RAILWAY PROFITS.

Canadian Lines Made Gain of Over \$12,000,000.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The gross earnings of Canadian steam railways in Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30 were \$96,064,527, an increase of \$12,398,021 over the year previous. The working expenses totalled \$67,481,524, an increase of \$10,137,932. The net earnings totalled \$28,583, or \$2,260,092 more. There were 22,148,712 passengers carried by steam railways, or 1,468,768 more than in the previous year were 47,378,417 tons of freight carried, being a gain of 4,996,890 tons. The total mileage on July 1 was 19,077, of which 18,714 miles were in operation. There were 209 miles built during the year.

Gross earnings of electric railways amounted to \$7,223,677, a gain of \$737,239 over the year previous. The working expenses were \$4,472,858, or \$670,003 more than for the year ending June 30, 1902. The net earnings aggregated \$2,760,819, as compared with \$2,683,583. The passengers carried by electric railways totalled 155,662,812, a gain of 17,981,410. There were 371,286 tons of freight carried, an increase of 105,104. The mileage on July 1 last was 729, showing that 201 miles were constructed during the year.

NO CANCER CURE YET.

So Says Senior Surgeon of London Hospital.

A despatch from London says: Dr. Herbert Snow, senior surgeon of the Brompton Cancer Hospital, says that no cures of the disease have yet been discovered. All was fog, darkness, and chas in the research work of the world's congress of cancer. It was needful to put the work of investigation on sound lines. Cancer was not one disease, but included ten genera and 13 species.

Surg. Jessett, of the same hospital, declared it to be untrue that cancer was incurable. When taken in the early stages undoubtedly patients could be cured.

With the engineer and conductor both asleep a freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway rushed through the fog at seventy miles an hour. Twice a disastrous accident was averted by operators turning the train off on to another line.

Heart of the Business District Wiped Out.

A Rochester, N. Y., despatch says: The worst conflagration in the history of Rochester broke out a few minutes before 5 o'clock on Friday morning in the basement of the Rochester Dry Goods Company's store at 156-166 Main street east. The fire, according to the nightwatchman in the store, was discovered soon after it started, but it spread with such rapidity that by the time an alarm was turned in the entire front of the store was a mass of flames. The fire department responded promptly. Assistant Chief Jaynes realized at once the dangerous nature of the fire and turned in a general alarm. By this time the flames had spread to the building occupied by the dry goods firm of Beadle & Shelburne Company.

Within an hour after being discovered the fire had spread to the big granite building occupied by the firm of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr. and by hundreds of business and professional men. Flames also spread to the buildings in the rear of the Granite building.

The loss is estimated at between four and five million dollars, most of which will fall on Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., the Beadle & Shelburne Co., the Rochester Dry Goods Co., and the Walkover Shoe Co. The loss to the business offices in the Granite building cannot be estimated at this writing. Almost the entire tenth floor of the Granite building was occupied by the Vacuum Oil Company, a branch of the Standard Oil Company. The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency also had offices in this building.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Treaty Removing All Obstacles to be Signed.

A London despatch says: Premier Balfour had sufficiently recovered his health to come from Brighton to this city on Thursday to preside at a Cabinet meeting. Prior to the meeting the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, called at the Foreign Office and had an hour's talk with Foreign Secretary Lansdowne. The Ambassador returned here from Paris last night, and, apart from an exchange of views in regard to the most recent developments of the war, on which subject the two Cabinets are keeping in the closest touch with each other, there is good reason to believe that a settlement of all matters in dispute between France and Great Britain is on the eve of being arranged.

Such questions as Egypt, Morocco, Newfoundland, etc., have been fully discussed by the two Governments for some months, and the differences are being gradually eliminated, until practically nothing remains to prevent an early signature of a treaty removing all outstanding obstacles to a complete accord between the two powers.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

Nearly One Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars.

A London despatch says: War Secretary Arnold-Forster's explanatory statement of the army estimates was issued on Saturday night. The estimates for the coming year will be \$144,500,000 against \$172,500,000 last year. The principal reduction is in this year's estimates for South Africa, which total \$3,070,000. Secretary Forster's estimates make no provision for expenditures in Somaliland, owing to the impossibility of forecasting the duration of operations there. He announces that it has been decided to concede the priority of India in the supply of new pattern rifles and quick-firing equipments for horses and field artillery. The equipment of the whole army will be completed in March, 1907.

prove some varieties of peas.

CANNED APPLES.

Canned apples in one gallon tins are in good demand, but fault has been found in Canadian goods on account of some firms putting different varieties of apples in the same tin. Some varieties cook much faster than others. Another complaint is that some packers apparently use "cull fruit" and have not sufficient fruit in the tins, the goods being turned "sloppy."

Only the best grades should be exported if we wish to hold, or increase our trade with Great Britain as there is keen competition from all parts of the world for the British Markets. The United States, France, Germany, Italy, the Australian Commonwealth, and New Zealand are shipping heavy lines of canned goods. During cool seasons like the past two, only the best grades are in demand. It is during hot weather, when cooking becomes a burden, that people turn to canned goods.

Great care should be taken with goods packed in glass that all roughness is ground off the necks of bottles before they are filled as pieces of glass have been found in the contents and a prejudice created against goods put up in glass.

STEADILY FORGING AHEAD.

The Western Assurance Company is a Flourishing Financial Concern.

Of the many flourishing financial concerns which have their headquarters in Toronto, few can point to a more gratifying record than that disclosed at the annual meeting of the Western Assurance Company, a full report of which appeared in the columns of The Mail and Empire on Saturday, Feb. 20. The financial statement showed the company to be steadily forging ahead, an appreciable advancement in business being evident. The income for the year was \$3,678,887.45, and the expenditures were \$3,372,474.85, leaving a profit of \$305,912.60, or upwards of 15 per cent. on the company's capital stock. There was an increase of \$131,670.28 in premium earnings and of \$10,681.71 in interest earnings, while there was a decrease of \$3,273.38 in losses incurred. With assets of \$3,546,357.25 and a reserve fund of \$1,289,850, the company's financial position is as secure and firmly established as wise and efficient management make it.

An interesting portion of President George A. Cox's address was that in which he referred to the company's interest in the great fire at Baltimore. Having maintained an agency there for 30 years, it would be unreasonable to hope to escape without some considerable loss. The company's share of the insurance due had been estimated at \$350,000, which was about equal to the company's income for one month. The probable advancement of rates in other cities on similar properties to those destroyed will largely offset this loss. Mail and Empire, Toronto.

ORCHARD GRASS.

The farmer who has never grown orchard grass should decide to sow a piece this spring and see how valuable a crop it is. Of course it will cost more than the seed usually sown; but never mind that, go ahead and put in a liberal amount of seed. Use a well prepared seed bed and the result we think, will be very gratifying. It is a grass that starts early; can be cut twice in the season and makes a palatable and nutritious hay.

Camphor is rapidly advancing in price owing to the war in the Far East. About a week ago it was 77 cents a pound by the barrel. It is now 85c, and is said to be extremely scarce at that figure.

Horticulturists have the advantage over the general farmer in that they can afford to use an excess of fertilizers, with the possible exception of nitrogen. I am convinced, however, that on the lighter, sandy soils, even nitrogen is sometimes used with too sparing a hand. Fertilizers must not be regarded to any great extent as a substitute for good culture, good pruning and good general husbandry. If you want to have abundant crops, which come with thrifty and well-fed plants, be to some extent book farmers and to some extent experimenters. Fertilize the larger part of your land according to the best-known practice, after studying how it should be modified, if necessary, to suit your condition. Devote a little of your land and a little of your time to systematic experimenting with fertilizers and you will find the time and money so expended a source of profit.

PLOWS AND PLOWING.

The good farmer, be he a large or small one, always has a good plow, and starts all his crops by plowing his land well. We believe that short crops, to a very large extent, are due to neglect in this first preparation of the soil. In plowing for wheat, for several years past, we have used three-horse riding plows on the frame-hitch pattern, and have been highly pleased with their work, writes W. W. Stevens.

Unless land is very rough, the sulky plow will do much better work than can possibly be done with the walking plow, and the work isn't so hard on either man or beast. If I had land too rough to use the riding plow, I shouldn't cultivate it to any great extent. It won't pay, that is, for grain crops.

Last season I made a change of plows. I had a good deal of clover sod and stubble land to turn for wheat. I concluded to try the disk plow. Four different makes of plows were tested, and one was found to be about all that was claimed for it. I concluded that I couldn't get along well without it. I found that with the double disk plow and four horses one man could turn as much ground in a day as two men and six horses could with the steel turning plow. Also that it did not pull the four horses any harder to turn 23 or 24 inches of furrow with the disk than it did three horses turning 12 or 13 inches, hitched to the common turning plow. After using the disk plow in preparing nearly 200 acres of wheat land, I am ready to pronounce it an indispensable implement in my farming.

With the disk plow the work has gone right along, no stops or hindrances from dry weather or hard ground. It also pulverizes the soil much more thoroughly than do other plows, leaving it in a far better condition for working down and making it ready for seeding.

The disk is not as good a general purpose plow as moldboard plows, for they will not do in sod or land that is inclined to be wet and sticky. They are not satisfactory for early spring plowing. But for summer or fall, on all kinds of stubble lands or clover sod, they are just the thing to use.

When but one team is kept on the farm a single disk should be bought. As yet they cost more than moldboard plows, but one will last a lifetime by renewing the disks when they wear out, which will not cost more than a steel share for a turning plow. To those who have plows to buy in the near future, we would say try a disk plow. You can get them on trial; in fact, it's the only way a farmer should buy any sort of new tool or implement. Manufacturers who have faith in the efficiency of their products are never afraid of putting them out to be paid for or approval.

The youngest son of Prince Henry of Prussia died of injuries received by a fall while playing.

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF HIS
BENEFICENT RULE.

How Japan Found Herself—The
Magical Blossoming of
An Empire.

Life must seem like a dream to Mutsuhito, the Emperor-magician of Japan, the man of the hour in the Far East to-day, as he looks back to the time when he came to power. As long as Japan has a place in the world his name must live on the roll of the world's great men.

It is not given to many of the great world-figures who made history and founded empires to sow the seed and watch the harvest gathered in. England toiled painfully through the centuries, through war and revolution, now suffering long oppression, now beating down its kings, out of the long night of feudalism into the freedom which she has spread throughout the earth. But to one man in the world it has been given to find a nation bound and to set it free, to ascend a feudal throne and to base it firm upon the people's will.

Mutsuhito has brought Japan to Europe. It is almost as if he had, by a stroke of a magic wand, transformed the England of the Conqueror into the England of to-day. Half a thousand years seem to have slipped by forgotten in the generation which Mutsuhito has reigned.

ONE MAN'S LIFE.

Time and history seem both to be playing tricks when we think of the rise of Japan. The things which should be centuries old are only thirty years, and almost on the same page we find Prime Ministers and feudal lords. There are men, and men not very old, who remember when for an Englishman to set foot in Japan was a perilous thing, when Japan was to Europe as a closed book which none had dared to open. Then, across the vast distance, came rumblings of a storm, the dim message of a mighty change, and Europe knew that Mutsuhito, a young man in an old country, the youngest, perhaps, of all the rulers in the world, had broken down the power of centuries, swept aside all but a thousand years of custom, and laid the foundations of a new Japan.

It was the work, as it were, of a night. In a short war the Shogun, the dynasty which had ruled Japan for seven hundred years, was overthrown, and the dynasty which through all the centuries had ruled Japan in name now ruled in fact. That was in 1868, when Mutsuhito was sixteen, and it seems an incredible thing outside a novel that a youth in his teens should lead a kingdom out of Egypt into the Promised Land. Yet all that is modern and powerful in Japan has come into being since the Emperor was sixteen, and in his short life is bound up all the strange change which has made Japan the hope of the East to-day.

A MIGHTY SACRIFICE.

Even now there are times when Japan looks rather like a picture in a fairy book than a country on the map. At the Emperor's garden party gray veterans scrape up the soil where his chair rested and carry it away, and if the Emperor has taken a piece of cake and left half of it, no guest need think twice who would carry off the crumbs. When a prince is born, he who presents the babe to Mutsuhito must cover his mouth lest he breathe by chance upon an Emperor of Japan, and Alice in all her dream of Wonderland saw nothing more strange than she might have really seen if she had been awake in the Land of the Rising Sun.

But there were wonderful things for the world to see in Japan when we were young. Such things as men had

irrevocably; but for the rest he lived a dual life. During hours of duty he wore a fine uniform, shaped and decorated in foreign style. But as soon as he stepped out of office or off parade, he reverted to his own comfortable and picturesque costume. Handsome houses were built and furnished according to Western models. But each had an annex where alcoves, verandas, matted floors, and paper sliding doors continued to do traditional duty. Beef steaks, beer, grape-wine, knives and forks came into use on occasion. But rice-bowls and chop-sticks held their place as of old."

Japan had grown old in the old paths, and now, thirty-five years after, there are those who tread them still.

But Parliaments and Constitutions are wonderful things, and the new Japan has taken her place in the front line of nations. The attempt to set up a Parliament without parties failed, and we saw the other day that the Japanese Parliament, the child of the political genius of Asia, had dared to rebuke the Emperor who brought it into being. Men who ruled Japan before Mutsuhito were born live humble lives today. Sons of the feudal lords, whose ancestors lived in great castles, led great armies, and ruled great territories, are servants of shopkeepers and clerks now. Even the pensions which were to have gone on for ever were bought up by the State in its transforming days, and liberty, equality, and fraternity have been cut deep in vivid letters across the living Japan.

Thirty-five short years, and to-day men tremble to think what thirty-five short hours may bring for this magical land of the modern world.

NEW BRIDAL CUSTOMS.

Many of the Old Superstitions Going Out of Use.

Bridal changes of a remarkable character have taken place during the past half-century. Former superstitions are now openly defied, and styles of dress have changed with the changing times.

Demure brides of fifty years ago were dressed in family laces and the softest of white gowns, and attended by graceful blushing bridesmaids. The modern bride sweeps into church in the richest robes, with flashing gems, veil defiantly thrown back, regardless of all tradition, and attended by a handsome galaxy of maidens in all colors of the rainbow.

Even the traditional white is not always adhered to, although it is generally preferred as a distinctive feature in the daring schemes of color now affected by bridesmaids. Silver grey, the bridal color of the bride over thirty, has given place to some of the exquisite pastel shades of the last few seasons.

Lady Randolph Churchill set this fashion by wearing palest blue when she married Mr. George Cornwallis West; and one fair bride was seen in an exquisite shimmering green wearing opals.

The most sweeping change, perhaps, is in the wearing of the bridal veil. The old-fashioned conventional style is seldom worn. The nearest approach to it is the veil bunched up with a coronet of orange blossom and the short end falling over the face to the coiffure.

Marriage superstitions are now a thing of the past. Opals have more than once been the wedding jewels, and thirteen bridesmaids are not unusual. The modern bride, too, has forgotten that Friday was considered an unlucky day, and that the month of May was barred by the bride of a few years ago.

Rice and slipper-throwing are omitted at every well-arranged wedding, and the motor-car is coming into use among the richer brides in place of the housed carriage.

CAZAR AND HIS SOLDIERS

TO LOVE IS PART OF THEIR RELIGION.

And the "Little Father" Loves Them and is Their Friend and Patron.

Though the Czar's one great grief in life is that he has no son, no direct male heir to his throne, there are more than 1,000,000 "boys in gray" in his empire who call him "little father!" The Russian soldiers' regard for the Czar is more than love; it is reverence; they consider him more as a demigod than as a mortal man.

Sincere and unaffected love for his monarch, profound religious piety intimately united with the idea of the Czar, unlimited confidence in his chiefs, very strong *esprit de corps*, and a faculty of enduring gaily and naturally the greatest privations—such are the most marked characteristics of the Russian soldier.

When his battles result in defeat, when his biscuits are full of maggots, when his clothing is made of shoddy, and when his boots drop to pieces, he reasons it out slowly and can only come to the conclusion, so pathetic in its simple faith, "Ah, if the Czar only knew!"

Every one within his reach he freely discusses, criticises and blames, he half suspects that his generals may be fools, and he is sure that his commissioners are rascals, but no thought of censure ever crosses his mind against the Czar. He never for an instant doubts that the Czar is his best friend, and would correct all those evils if he only knew of them. But alas! as he reasons, the "little father" cannot know everything, and so there is no help for him; he goes on doing his duty faithfully, bravely and patiently, hoping that some day and in some way, he knows not how, things will go better.

THE CZAR LOVES HIS SOLDIERS.

On the other hand, the Czar really loves his soldiers, and he is paternal in his treatment of them. He is not only their ruler, their commander-in-chief, but he is really their "little father," their friend and patron. He watches their work, attends and assists at their manoeuvres, and is a soldier with his soldiers.

He visits their hospitals, talks with the wounded and with the veterans, and his affectionate treatment of his crippled soldiers returned from China, produced a great wave of popular emotion.

Assisted by the Czarina, and by his mother, the Dowager Empress, he received the brave fellows in the great military hall of the Alexandria Palace. He personally decorated 65 of the invalids with the St. George's Cross, shaking hands with each, and handing to each a silver medal and a silk purse containing 25 gold pieces, amounting to about \$125.

Whenever the Czar or a field-marshal, commanding general, colonel or captain, meets the troops under his own command for the first time during the day, his first act is to wish them "Good morning" (Zdravie, Kazansky, Ural'sky, or whatever be the name of the regiment), to which the men reply with one long rolling shout, "Zdravie shelaem, vass im-patorovskiy, vveesochestvoo!" ("Your good health, your imperial majesty, excellency or nobility, as the case may be").

When a general meets some troops under his orders, whose regiment he cannot at once distinguish, he salutes them with "Good morning, brothers." When a general first meets his troops on the conclusion of a battle, after wishing them good morning, he shouts, "Otsebo vam!" ("I thank you"), to which the men answer they are glad to serve him.

The origin of this habit of address-

His diet is as monotonous as his life; once a week or twice at the most, he has meat, fresh beef or mutton, made into a soup or stew. Of vegetables he has a variety, but cares little for any of them except cabbage and onions. His great staple article of food is a gruel made of unbolted buckwheat, called "kasha," his taste for which is prodigious and never failing.

He leads a sober, temperate life for months, but he celebrates Christmas and Easter by a splendid drunk, from which, and the following stupor, it takes him weeks to recover. The liquor is the native vodka, a pure rye brandy. When the celebrating period is over, he returns contentedly to his work.

RAVRY AND OBEDIENCE.

Magnificent bravery and implicit obedience are his two marked characteristics as a fighting man. The Russian soldier dies at his post. In winter, on sentry duty, on the heights of Shipka, he dies standing, surrounded with snow, and transformed literally into a statue of ice. He dies striding over the sandy desert, and yielding up his last breath with his last step; he dies of his wounds on the battlefield or in the hospital, at a distance of 800 miles from his native village—and in these supreme moments the Russian soldier is sublime.

During General Gurko's expedition through the Balkans, in the war with Turkey, the infantry sometimes marched without a halt for 80 miles, an then began at once to fight.

The Turkistan army, during its campaign against Khiva in 1873, after a two months' march through steppes and the wildest deserts, arrived on May 11 on the banks of the Amu Daria with only six men sick in the ambulance, although the troop had suffered during this expedition all imaginable privations.

COSSACKS IN THE ARMY.

In the regular Russian army the Cossacks are the most picturesque and interesting figures. This military force, unique in its kind, forms in its present state the connecting link between the regular and the irregular troops.

The military education of the Cossack begins while he is still in the cradle, for the first sounds that his ear catches are the warlike words of the songs by which he is rocked to sleep. All the Cossacks' children's games are of a warlike nature, and almost before the boys have learned to walk they are placed on horseback.

The Cossacks are fine, tall men, with bronzed complexions and very energetic expressions; their women are renowned for their beauty. His costume is simple and imposing, without any glittering and useless ornaments that would only help the enemy to discover him. He wears no spurs, and all his arms are so well contrived that they never make the slightest noise. It is said of them: "A hundred Cossacks make less noise than a single regular cavalry soldier."

On active service the Cossack is the soul and the eye of the army, or, rather, its pointer dog. He seems to smell the enemy where no one ever thinks of his existence.

The Cossack and his horse do not know what fatigue means, and no one knows when they rest. Even when sleeping they seem to be watching, and they are ever ready to act. The Cossack finds his way everywhere, and glides furtively across the ground occupied by the enemy. If a commander wants to send a communication to a distant column, whose exact situation he does not himself know, he simply gives the letter to a Cossack, who is bound to find a way of delivering it.

As guerillas the Cossacks have not their equals. They give the enemy not a moment's rest night or day, and always the terrible winter, it was the Cossacks who contributed most to the extermination of the

peror of Japan, and Alice in all her dream of Wonderland saw nothing more strange than she might have really seen if she had been awake in the Land of the Rising Sun.

But there were wonderful things for the world to see in Japan when we were young. Such things as men had rarely looked upon were there to gaze upon when Japan drew up its blinds and threw open its doors to all the continents. Great nobles gave up their lands and castles to the State. The feudal lords, heads of great families which had ruled Japan a thousand years, the sword-bearers who had fought her battles and preserved her fame in war, laid their wealth and dignities and traditions, their very homes and incomes, on the altar of the new Japan. Two hundred landed lords gave up their estates to the Emperor who was building up a kingdom which could have no room for other lords than he. No such laying down of rank and power had been seen since the nobles sacrificed their privileges in the National Assembly in France, eighty years before. It was an event, this surrender of its glories by a proud nobility, which somebody has said "throws into the shade the achievements of Peter the Great, the reforms of Joseph II., and even the French Revolution itself." It was, at least, a sight which neither gods nor men had seen more than once or twice since the gentlewomen of Florence flung their rings and bracelets on Savonarola's Bonfire of Vanities.

THE LOVE OF THE OLD.

But Savonarola himself could hardly have changed the whole life of a nation; we know how his kingdom fell. And there were crises and storms in Japan, with revolts against the new regime and risings of the old, and once, when the streets of Japan ran with Japan's best blood, the tragic close of thirty thousand lives marked for ever this parting of the ways between East and west. Nor was it easy for the Emperor to deprive of their last privilege all the lords who had magnanimously laid down the rest. Yet so small a thing as the wearing of a sword came necessarily to be forbidden, and slowly the old tradition and picturesqueness of life in Japan passed away before the nation's eyes. Japan was loth to let it pass. We like to remember the story of the wife of a Japanese Ambassador, who was attended by a leading physician in Vienna. She had a bed such as any great lady of Vienna might sleep upon; but in it the physician found a board upon which she really lay, and hidden in the soft pillows lay the old-fashioned head-rest common in the old Japan. How hard it is to let the habits of a lifetime go!

But all Japan, indeed, lived two lives in these strange times. Its young men came to Europe, saw our civilization, studied our politics, and learned in our schools. Marquis Ito, with Count Inouye, came to London in their teens to learn the way in which a nation should go, and landed at the docks as hungry and lonely and helpless that they threw down one of the only two dollars they had on a baker's counter, snatched up a loaf and ran back with it to an empty ship, in which they spent the night. In the heart of Japan the desire to throw off the weight of the ages of the East and put on the mantle of the West was not to be kept down. But it is not a simple thing to leave undone to-day the things we did through all the days of last year, and Japan did not easily conquer itself. Everywhere there remained a lingering affection for the old.

THEN AND NOW.

"Among all the innovations of the era," a great authority on Japan has told us, "the only one that a Japanese could not lay aside at will was the new fashion of dressing his hair. He abandoned the queue

has forgotten that Friday was considered an unlucky day, and that the month of May was barred by the bride of a few years ago.

Rice and slipper-throwing are omitted at every well-arranged wedding, and the motor-car is coming into use among the richer brides in place of the horsed carriage.

But greatest of all innovations is the bride who curtails the marriage service and leaves out the traditional promise "to love, honor and obey," and a few very bold brides will not be "given away."

PEARLS OF WISDOM.

When a man marries he wants something clinging to cling to.

Putting one's shoulder to the wheel may bruise and hurt, but it works its own cure.

Men admire the college woman, but fall all over themselves to do homage to the silly little fool.

When a married woman lectures about home and husbands, hubby should be invited to tell his version of the story.

The most pathetic sights on earth are an old horse turned out to die and an old man whom nobody wants.

If other people valued us as we value ourselves we would be afflicted with a chestiness that would put our buttons out of business.

Every girl who works is not such a beauty as to enslave her employer. The pessimist is the fellow whose morality has cold feet.

The optimist is the fellow who thin's he can always loop life's loop.

When a girl is determined to marry the fellow that you don't like, let her go ahead. She will be sorry long after you ceased to care a rap whether she is married or not.

You have heard of a man being talked to death, but no one ever heard of a woman being killed that way.

CATS THAT CATCH CRABS.

It seems probable that the tailless Manx cat originally came from Cornwall. They managed to survive longer as a distinct breed in the Isle of Man than in Cornwall, the predominance of the common tailed cat being, of course, aided in the latter district by the fact that, although remote, it is part of the mainland of England, whereas new cats could be carried to the Isle of Man only by sea.

The Manx cat which first attracted modern attention was a very different animal from the variously colored specimens which now take prizes at cat shows. It was always of the color of a hare, and had fur like a hare. Like a hare, too, it always moved its hind legs together. Its chief food was crabs caught on the beach; and, when transported inland from the sea-coasts, it very seldom, if ever, survived long. No cat of this breed has been seen for many years in the Isle of Man, though there are plenty of tailless cats, its crossed descendants, to be purchased there.

THE MAN BEHIND THE CZAR.

It is a certain M. Besobrazoff, who is stated to have vast personal interests in Manchuria and Korea, who is "pulling the ear" of the Czar of Russia, if all accounts can be believed, and he is particularly active in promoting his own interests at the present stage. In what manner he managed to gain the Czar's ear is one of these mysteries of Court intrigue not likely to be revealed in our days. But that he has wormed himself into the Czar's confidence is a very open secret in diplomatic circles in every capital of Europe. Admiral Alexeieff is equally concerned financially in closing Manchuria and Korea to foreign exploitation. Indeed, it was to M. Besobrazoff's influence that Admiral Alexeieff owed his appointment and the wide and daily extended powers granted to him as Russian Viceroy in the Far East.

comes at once according to custom, and meets them with "Good morning, brothers." When a general first meets his troops on the conclusion of a battle, after wishing them good morning, he shouts, "Otsebo vam!" ("I thank you"), to which the men answer they are glad to serve him.

The origin of this habit of addressing the troops as brothers is told as coming from Peter the Great, whose address to his troops on the eve of the battle of Pultowa was somewhat as follows: "Brothers! Know that in the battle of to-morrow your Czar fights among you, and watches you, but that the life of Peter, like your own, is as nothing compared with the welfare of the country which we serve in common."

LIVES OF THE SOLDIERS.

The disposition, character and habits of the Russian soldiers are determined by the dull and sombre surroundings of his native village, by the cheerless climate in which he exists, rather than lives, and by a superstitious religion. He is sallow in complexion, lank in figure, has straight yellow hair, and a leavy expression of face; he wears high boots at all seasons of the year, and dark cloth trousers tucked into them; above this, in summer, a bright red shirt, worn outside his trousers and gathered in at the waist by a belt; on his head a slouchy cap with a peacock visor. In winter he is wrapped, both day and night, in a long "shuba," or pelisse, of sheepskin with the wool on the inside, reaching from his neck to his heels, and his head is enveloped in a woollen "bashlik," or muffle.

His personal habits are, to a certain extent, cleanly, since they include a steam bath once a week; but, on the other hand, the bath by no means involves a change of linen, and his greasy sheepskin pelisse is worn half a lifetime.

gives the letter to a Cossack, who is bound to find a way of delivering it.

As guerillas the Cossacks have not their equals. They give the enemy not a moment's rest night or day, and always the terrible winter, it was the Cossacks who contributed most to the extermination of the French in 1812.

An enemy's train, however close it may be behind the troops, can never be sure of escaping the attack of the Cossacks. They appear all of a sudden, and attack with lightning rapidity, but in the force of their shock they are inferior to the regular cavalry. The consequence is that, if they happen to find themselves suddenly face to face with regular cavalry, they disperse like a cloud on the horizon, but soon come back from an opposite direction.

RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP.

Running a newspaper in Russia is pre-eminently a risky operation. The Czar's Government spends more on the Press censorship than the rest of Europe together, and recently the staff of Press censors has been increased to eight. Certainly the censor earns his salary in Russia. Last year eighty-three newspapers were suspended for periods amounting in all to thirty-two years and ten days; twenty-six papers were forbidden to accept advertisements, and two hundred and fifty-nine editors were officially threatened with Siberia if they did not mend their ways. The censorship even pursues the unfortunate editor after it ejects him. One eminent conductor of a scientific journal who was dismissed at the instance of the censor is practically condemned to starve or emigrate. All the editors and publishers in Russia are forbidden to accept "copy" from him.

RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.



COSSACK REGIMENT ON THE MARCH.

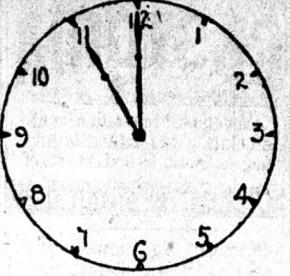
TIME IN THE FAR EAST.

Interesting to Know on Account of the War.

Since the talk of hostilities between Japan and Russia there has been some discussion as to the exact relation between our time and the time in Tokio and the other cities brought into prominence by the present war. Every person realizes that high noon varies with every morrow and there people could say



SATURDAY P. M.

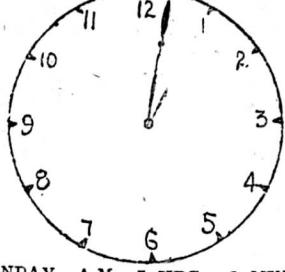


SATURDAY P. M., 5 HRS. AHEAD.

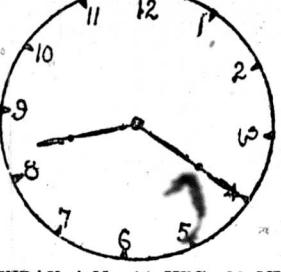
mile one goes east or west. The confusion that would necessarily ensue is minimized on the continent by a system called standard time, which was adopted by the railroads in 1883 and since adopted by nearly all of the large cities. This system divides the continent into four sections, each fifteen degrees of longitude in width. The time taken for one district is the solar time at the middle point of the section. Consequently we have east-

of that part west of Calcutta that it is yesterday, and every one has a "to-day."

Japan has its midnight 14 hours and 20 minutes before we do, and when we turn into Sunday, Japan has already reached the hour 2:20 p. m. St. Petersburg has reached 2 minutes after 7 o'clock a. m., and the London time is 5 a. m. Thus when the Torontonian is preparing to go to church on Sunday evening the



SUNDAY A. M., 7 HRS. 2 MINS. AHEAD.



SUNDAY A. M., 14 HRS. 20 MINS. AHEAD.

ern, central and mountain and Pacific time, each one an hour later than the one to the east of it. But our system is not universal and, except in those countries where the railway systems make such a method necessary, solar time is in use.

At a conference which met in Washington in 1882 to adopt a common prime meridian to be used in reckoning longitude and delegates representing 26 countries decided in favor of taking the meridian of Greenwich. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the universal day be a mean solar day, beginning at the hour of midnight of the initial meridian.

When it is noon at London one date and day prevail all over the earth. If noon is either east or west of London there are two days in op-

Cockney, if he be of temperate habits, is preparing to retire, the Russian is already asleep and the Japanese well started on his Monday morning work.

When a despatch dated Tokio, Thursday, 6 a.m., is published in the daily papers, we must remember that the telegram was sent when our clocks registered 3:40 p.m. on Wednesday. Such a despatch is published in a morning paper on Friday, so it must be seen that the event occurred more than two days before, instead of the day before, as the date would seem to show.

The above diagrams will show more plainly than words the relation between the time shown by our clocks and those of London, St. Petersburg and Tokio.

JAPAN'S FIELD HOSPITALS.

Preparation for Taking Care of the Wounded.

The British Medical Journal says:—"The marvellous way in which the Japanese during the last 30 years or so have in many ways adopted, and often improved the most modern methods of European nations is, of course, already well known. It is not, however, such familiar knowledge . . . that their military medical arrangements should be, to use the inevitable expression, so extremely up-to-date as to be scientificaly comparable with those of any nation, while in point of generosity of the provision of medical officers, elasticity and adaptability to varying conditions, the difference is, perhaps, in favor of Japan.

Thus while base hospitals, field hospitals, dressing stations of the three larger companies and hospital

erations. When noon leaves London there is a "to-day," a "yesterday" and "tomorrow" on the earth. Suppose noon had arrived at Toronto (roughly speaking 79 degrees west longitude), Toronto's antipodal meridian is the one which passes through Bangkok, Siam. Thus when it is noon here it is midnight at Calcutta and all of that portion of the earth east of Calcutta is therefore in to-

say

GARTER KING AT ARMS

WAS FIRST INSTITUTED IN THE YEAR 1417.

His Headquarters Is the College of Heralds—His Many Duties.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL, AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The new lighthouse at Dungeness, which is to be one of the most powerful on the British coast, is now completed, except for the fixing of the lantern.

Northampton Town Council has invited the Northamptonshire County Council to a conference with a view to establishing a sanatorium for consumptives.

Bandmaster J. M. Bilton, 17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, has been transferred to the Horse Guards to succeed Lieut. Charles Godley, who retires.

"I am suspected of murder, and I am being chased by special trains," explained a Bangor man, who was found by the police in a demented state at Cemmes.

So large are the shipments of Welsh coal to the Far East that supplies for home consumption are delayed, and the smoke nuisance is aggravated by the use of soft coal.

During last year 247,354 barrels of pickled herrings were exported direct to the Continent from Yarmouth. Ten years ago only 15,911 barrels were sent.

Although the royal plans are in skeleton form only, it is understood that their Majesties' visit to Ireland in June will be made in semi-state only, and that the royal yacht is to be used.

It is proposed to erect a tablet to Dr. Temple's memory, in Culmstock church, Devon. The late Archbishop spent his early life in the parish, and as a young man taught in the Sunday school.

A Piccadilly news-vendor, who restored to a lady uncrossed cheques for £1,000 and £545 and a couple of bank drafts, which she had dropped in the street, has received 5s as a "reward" for his honesty.

The purchase by the Government of the Ctying Hill, above Kinghorn Nass Battery, which commands a view of the Firth of Forth and the German Ocean, and is intended for the use as an observation station, solely, has now been practically completed.

A London laborer is badly bitten with flag-mania. He has collected many hundreds of Union Jacks of all shapes and sizes. Every table, bed pillow in his house has its covering of bunting. The very shirt this curious man wears is a red-white-and-blue one.

The man who made Rushden has died at the age of 82. This was Mr. John Cave, who built up one of the largest boot manufacturing businesses in England. The rise of Rushden, from an agricultural village to an important manufacturing town is attributed to his enterprise.

Charles Green, who was probably the oldest man in England, has died at Brighton. He was born at Selsey, near Chichester, on August 22nd, 1794, and was therefore in his hundred and tenth year. He was the son of a farm laborer and he worked on farms in the neighborhood of Chichester until he was 90.

Warrington Town Council has decided to make quite a new departure to popularize the public libraries. Instead of establishing branch libraries they will provide delivery stations in schools and at shops, the shopkeepers acting as agents and receiving a small sum each week from the council.

Oulton Towers, the historic residence of the Erl-Drex family, near Rye, Kent, was destroyed by fire. It contained many priceless objects of art and virtue, including paintings, sculpture and carvings, and a malachite vase, which Queen Victoria once wished to purchase. The picture gallery with most of the paintings, was saved.

FIGHT WITH CUTTLEFISH

ADVENTURE THAT DROVE AN OLD MAN INLAND.

Alone in a Small Boat When the Sucker Armed Tentacle Caught Him.

The destruction wrought among the fish along the Bay by small sharks and seals is forcing some of the best of the population to seek homes in other places, says a letter from Gaspe Basin. Unless the Government lends its aid to the fishing business the Dominion is in danger of losing one of its important industries.

All classes of the community are calling for a system of bounties upon both seal and dogfish, such as is paid for the scalps of wolves. If that were determined upon, fishermen would regularly undertake the de-

To Garter belongs "the erection of arms usurped or borne unjustly and the power of granting armorial bearings to those who have become entitled thereto by elevation in rank."

He is entrusted, subject to the direction of the Earl Marshall, with the arrangement and organization of every state pageant, in which he invariably figures conspicuously, determining the bewildering intricacies of the Table of Precedence.

When any newly created peer takes his seat in the House of Lords for the first time, it is the Garter King-at-Arms who assigns to him his place and supervises his initiation as an hereditary legislator, besides which he is charged with the notification to new knights of their appointment to the order.

COLLEGE OF HERALDS.

The headquarters of Garter and his two subordinate Kings-at-arms in London are at the so-called Col-

inevitable expression, so extremely up-to-date as to be scientifically comparable with those of any nation, while in point of generosity of the provision of medical officers, elasticity and adaptability to varying conditions, the difference is, perhaps, in favor of Japan.

Thus while base hospitals, field hospitals, dressing stations of the three types, bearer companies and hospital ships, all find their place, each division of the army has a medical reserve, which is mobilized simultaneously, and serves in the base or reserve hospitals. The medical department also has its own independent transport, and every infantry regiment, cavalry, artillery, engineer and general transport battalion has a medical staff attached to it of a very complete kind.

Besides all these standing arrangements, the regulations provide for an automatic addition to the personnel of the hospitals in accordance with the number of patients present, without reference to headquarters. Moreover, so long as a military medical officer remains in command additions may be made from the civilian population; everything, too, is done to facilitate the co-operation of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

The Russian arrangements are also good upon paper, and the Russian military surgeons have an advantage over the majority of their European colleagues inasmuch as that they habitually do the work of nearly all the civil hospitals. It is not to be forgotten, however, that the Russians will be working at an immense distance from their real base as far as medical matters are concerned."

DON'T BE VULGAR.

Vulgarity has been called the sewage of the soul. The vulgar utterance is more polluting to the mind that originates it than it is even to the mind that receives it. A vulgar mouth speaks only for a vulgar mind. Observe, and you will note that the laugh which follows a coarse jest never has the true ring of genuine amusement. The finer sensibilities revolt, and put into it a tone of harshness. It sounds empty, for only the animal sense is in it. Your coarse jokes may be laughed at with that loud, hollow laugh which comes from the lungs only, but rest assured that you would be regarded less as a clown and more as a man if you were to indulge in whole some humor that makes men of uprightness laugh heartily, and rouses the heart to joyousness, and that lifts the soul. The use of slang phrases is not so bad in itself; but, like the unwholesome or profane speech, it tends us for clean expression. Habitual use of slang expletives leaves us powerless to speak strongly in good English. The pure word, long unused, leave us, and in the presence of dignity and virtue we must grope for them or stand speechless. Nobody ever thought more of you because of coarse or unclean speech. It never made you think better of yourself, and it never will.

TOKIO TIMEPIECES.

The Japanese divide the twenty-four hours into twelve periods, of which six belong to the night, and six to the day, their day beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset. Whether the day or night be long or short, there are always six periods in each. To attain this, the characters or numerals on the scale of their timepieces are adjustable. Two of them are set, one to agree with the sunrise, the other with sunset, and the four characters between them divide the space into equal portions. Thus, when the period of daylight is longer than the night, the day hours will be proportionately longer than those at night. Another peculiarity in their scale is that they use only six characters, those from four to nine, and these read backwards instead of forwards.

other places, says a letter from Gaspe Basin. Unless the Government lends its aid to the fishing business the Dominion is in danger of losing one of its important industries.

All classes of the community are calling for a system of bounties upon both seal and dogfish, such as is paid for the scalps of wolves. If that were determined upon, fishermen would regularly undertake the destruction of these pests. Experiments made not long ago show that work would thus be afforded to the men in the depth of winter at a time when there is little else to do.

Not far from the Anticosti coast long lines of stout rope were let down more than a hundred fathoms. These were fitted with shark hooks and baited. Evidently shark prover-der was scarce, for the fish bit greedily and were easily captured, made helpless, perhaps, by the sudden change to the lower pressure of water nearer the surface.

Observers say that the dog fish or mackerel shark seeks the deepest water available for his winter quarters, perhaps for the sake of warmth. It was in these waters that old Jacob Longtin received a shock and an injury which sent him away from the seaboard to work in an inland town.

The old man had been one of the most adventurous souls along the coast. He it was who, when acting as harpooner in Hudson's Bay was knocked overboard by a blow from a whale's tail and dragged through the water because a bight of the "fast" line had twisted.

AROUND HIS ANKLE.

He contrived to get at his clasp knife, open it and sever the line. Though much exhausted he managed to cling to the bucket to which the line had been attached, until picked up by the boats of another ship. He insisted upon setting his own broken leg and made a good job of it, too.

According to his own statement he never lost his grip altogether until one day when, as he was drifting in his fishing boat past Anticosti, he idly threw an old bolt into what looked like a mass of well washed wreckage. Immediately there arose a great hooked beak, "as big as a water hanker," Longtin declared. In an instant the head was alongside the slowly moving boat, and from the depths came two long, pink arms, twenty feet of them, with padlike suckers on one side. These two feelers coiled themselves about the boat and one of them fastened on the man's bare arm. Longtin declares he thought his very life and soul were being dragged out of him. He was being pulled from his seat, when his hand met the handle of his axe. In a moment he struck at the head, but the blow glanced from the curved bill as from solid horn.

His next blow was at the great limb which grasped him, and this he maimed seriously. The pain in the injured arm increased tenfold, but another blow at the snake-like tentacle severed it altogether, and the monster sank beneath the surface.

Asked if he noticed any discoloration of the water, as is usual when the cuttlefish retreats, Longtin invariably answers, "I tell you, everything was black just then, and all I am sure of is that my arm hurt as though the devil had hold of it, and I was as seasick as a baby."

The wound on his arm never healed. The doctors said it was as though he had been cupped, the marks of the teeth with which each sucker is armed being distinctly visible.

FIRE CAUSED BY SNOW.

A snowstorm started a fire on the premises of a farmer living at Heuburgh, Belgium. He placed a quantity of quicklime near a shed on his farm and left it there all night. In the course of the night snow fell on the lime, and the heat thus developed became so great that it set the shed on fire, completely destroying it and its contents.

who assigns to him his place and supervises his initiation as an hereditary legislator, besides which he is charged with the notification to new knights of their appointment to the order.

COLLEGE OF HERALDS.

The headquarters of Garter and his two subordinate Kings-at-arms in London are at the so-called College of Heralds, a fine old building of the 17th century in Queen Victoria street. Although the charter of the incorporation of the chapter as now organized dates back only to the reign of King Richard III., whose signature it bears, yet the college was already in existence in the reign of King Edward III. In addition to the King-at-Arms the chapter consists of a dozen Heralds, bearing the heraldic names of Somerset, Chester, Windsor, Richmond, Lancaster, York, etc., and of Pursuivants. The latter were originally employed to apprehend State criminals, whence their name. Their police duties have now ceased. They assist the Kings-at-Arms and the Heralds in armorial work as well as in the management of State pageants, and are known as Rouge, Croix, Blue Mantle, Portcullis and Rouge Dragoon.

FEES COLLECTED.

The fees collected at the College of Heralds are twofold in character, namely, official and private, the former being turned over to the national treasury, while the latter are divided up among the members of the chapter. The official fees are large and are graduated according to the magnitude of the requirements. Thus the fee for a new grant of a coat of arms costs about four hundred dollars. Peers on their creation or promotion, bishops on their institution or translation, knights and baronets on receiving their dignities have each to pay heavy official fees to the College of Heralds, those of a dukedom amounting to as much as \$3,000. A Knighthood of the Garter being even still more expensive, while an ordinary knighthood merely entails the payment of a few hundreds. The private business of the College of Heralds—that is to say, the moneys which its members receive and which they do not turn into the treasury, but share among themselves—are the fees which are paid by individuals anxious to prove their descent from noble families of antiquity, and who wish to have searches made in the records at the college with that object in view. Only those who are cynical enough to realize the amazing extent of human vanity and conceit can appreciate why it is that the sums derived from this source far exceed all other sources of revenue that fall to the share of the college.

JAPANESE FISH CAN SHOOT.

The beaked chaetodon is a very sportive fish, most popular in Japan and passes his time shooting flies.

Its muzzle is the gun, so to speak, and a drop of water serves him as a bullet. When he feels that his dinner-time is approaching he moves slowly through the water till he reaches a bank overhung by foliage. Here he stops, with his muzzle just sticking out of the water. Patiently he waits until some unsuspecting fly or other dainty insect settles on the foliage. Then he takes aim, hard and sure, hits the insect, and knocks it into the water, where it is gobbed up to form the repast of our skillful chaetodon. The Japanese use the fish as a household pet, and amuse themselves by seeing him shoot unwary flies. He is generally "at home" in the Indian or Polynesian Seas, and likes to be near the mouths of rivers, where he can get most flies. His marking is curious, several brownish bands encircling his body, and his beauty is greatly enhanced by a circular spot edged with white, which is stuck plumb in the centre of his soft dorsal fin.

the council.

Olanthigh Towers, the historic residence of the Erl-Drex family, near Rye, Kent, was destroyed by fire. It contained many priceless objects of art and virtue, including paintings, sculpture and carvings, and a malachite vase, which Queen Victoria once wished to purchase. The picture gallery with most of the paintings was saved.

Estate of the total value of £83,811 has been left by the late Mr. Henry Marc Brunel, the celebrated engineer, who took a personal part in the launch of the Great Eastern. He entered into partnership with Sir John Wolfe Barry, and was associated with various big works, including the bridge recently erected at Connemara Ferry.

The Pope has sent a special message through Archbishop Bourne to the Catholic Boys' Brigade of England. To celebrate this unique event the Archbishop of Westminster is to preside at a general parade of the brigade in the new Roman Catholic cathedral at Westminster. The Pope has also sent a large number of medals for distribution.

London sends eight hundred thousand children to school, her ability to do so resulting from the efforts of her School Board proceeding under the recently adopted Education Act. It has erected five hundred new public buildings, covering a square mile of valuable land, distributing them in every one of London's fifty-eight electoral divisions, four to every square mile of the city's surface.

GROW YOUNG WITH AGE.

Three Reasons Why People Grow Old.

Next to air and food in the human economy comes exercise. We may have plenty of fresh air, and a proper allowance of the right kind of food, and yet, without helpful exercise, these will not avail to keep the body in good condition.

In answer to the question, "Why do we grow old?" a medical writer gives these three reasons: "We do not get enough physical exercise in the open air, we are poisoned by microbes which the scientists have not succeeded in destroying, and we are depressed by fear of death."

Of the three reasons it will be noted that he gives the place of first importance to lack of exercise. There is nothing else which can take the place of physical activity as a preserver of youth and energy.

"Grow younger as you grow older by cultivating a moderate love of good, healthful, honest sport," is sound advice. Walking, running, jumping, rowing, playing golf, tennis, or croquet, or any other mild form of exercise in the open air keeps the muscles supple and prevents the joints from stiffening, fills the lungs with life-giving oxygen, and keeps the blood from becoming sluggish or the liver torpid. In short, it is exercise that keeps the body in tune and "up to concert pitch," just as exercise keeps the voice or musical instrument in perfect tune.

EATERS OF EARTH.

Consumption of earth as food is said to be common not only in China, New Caledonia and New Guinea, but in the Malay Archipelago as well. The testimony of many travellers in the Orient is that the yellow races are especially addicted to the practice. In Java and Sumatra the clay used undergoes a preliminary preparation for consumption, being mixed with water, reduced to a paste, and the sand and other hard substances removed. The clay is then formed into small cakes or tablets about as thick as a lead pencil and baked in an iron saucepan. When the tablet emerges from this process it resembles a piece of dried pork. The Japanese frequently eat small figures, roughly modelled from clay, which resemble the animals turned out in pastry shops.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the
Daily Toronto Star..... \$1.80

TREATMENT FOR SMUT IN OATS.

Many enquiries have been made by Ontario farmers regarding the treatment of smut in oats. Experiments have been conducted at the College in order to ascertain the most effectual remedies which can be used for this pest. Two varieties of oat were selected in the spring of 1902, and again in the spring of 1903, and uniform samples from each variety were submitted to special treatments with the object of killing the spores of smut adhering to the grain. The various treatments were as follows:

(1) Immersion in hot water—For this treatment, the grain was placed in a bag, which was then immersed in water at about 115 degrees F. Soon afterwards it was placed in water which was kept at a temperature between 130 degrees and 135 degrees F. The grain was occasionally stirred and was allowed to remain in the water for a period of fifteen minutes. It was then spread out on a clean floor to dry, where it was stirred occasionally.

(2) Immersion in bluestone solution for five minutes.—For No. 2 treatment

at birth; at 12 months weighed 15 lbs; he was a dreadful little sufferer; could not rest, waking and crying from pain; we did not have a night's sleep in 12 months; had indigestion, also abscesses in throat, and so sick; doctor's medicine would not stay on his stomach. They at last said: "No use in giving anything." Were advised to try Hennegan's Tablets. The first tablet remained in his stomach, and their effect was prompt and he slept well at night; we continued their use and in ten days he gained 1 lb. and got to be good natured and playful; in 6 months gained 8½ lbs.

MRS. PROVINCE,
Kingsford.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MERCHANT'S ASSOCIATION.

Montreal, February 24th, 1904.

TO DAIRYMEN.

GENTLEMEN:—The Montreal Merchants' Association desires once more to record its objections to the manufacture of fodder cheese, either at the beginning or at the end of the season, believing it to be against the interests of all connected with the manufacture of full grass cheese, from the farmer to the exporter. It is the opinion of this Association that the time has arrived when the manufacture of fodder cheese should be discontinued and a time for the opening and closing of cheese factories definitely arrived at.

The amount of cheese manufactured in Canada last year reached the large total of 2,900,000 boxes, being about 350,000 boxes over the previous year. This was largely owing to the excessive manufacture of fodder cheese in March and April and November and December. The uncertainty of the extent and time of the manufacture of these fodders, together with the inferior quality produced, tends to depress the market, creates a lowering of values and affects the prices obtainable during the whole of the summer season. The opinion of this Association is that it is strongly in the interest of dairymen that the manufacture of cheese should not commence before May 1st, and should close not later than November 15th. If this is done a steadier market would result, and a better average price would be obtained. The question of what to do with the surplus milk during the season referred to, is easily settled by the manufacture of butter. By giving closer attention than heretofore to the requirements of the trade in butter, the quality would be very much improved, and we shall soon gain a reputation and quick market for goods made during the winter and early spring months. Most profitable use could be made of the skim milk for the feeding of stock.

The prospects for the profitable manufacture of butter have never been brighter than they are this season. The exportation of butter from Russia, which is assuming large proportions, will probably be much curtailed by the war between that country and Japan and this fact, together with the firm advices from England, should bring about higher prices in the near future. With the present good home trade demand, producers of choice creamery butter will find prices profitable this spring. The stock of cheese in Great Britain and Canada, is now almost double that of last year, and if many fodders are made, it is bound to result in phenomenally low prices during the coming season.

I am, Gentleman,
Yours truly,
J. STANLEY COOK,
Secretary.

We will send you
the penny, i.e., a
sample free.

Be sure that this picture in
the form of a label is on the
wrapping of every bottle of
Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
Toronto, Ontario.
soc. and \$1.00; all druggists



Toronto World.

Cable dispatches indicate that there have been twenty-seven battles a day at Port Arthur since the war broke out.

Montreal Herald.

Tea and rice have now advanced. The only things remaining at the regular quotations are atmosphere and snow balls.

Ottawa Free Press.

And now Goldwin Smith tells us that Great Britain has made Russia her deadly enemy. Can anybody else remember the time when Russia was not her deadly enemy?

Headed by the Times the press of Britain unites in expressing regret at the approaching retirement from political life of Sir William Vernon Harcourt.

men, once attained, brings all the rest in its train. Sleep, exercise, cleanliness, equanimity of spirit, all hang upon it. Life is not only prolonged, but is constantly enjoyed, most of its minor annoyances vanishing when digestion is perfect. Pay no attention to fads. They give rise to too much introspection, and that is bad for every one.—Roger S. Tracy in Century.

The Boston Maid.

Mary—I think I be like the boss' coat; I'm made to order. Mistress—Well, Mary, you certainly are not a ready maid article.

SEEDS

All persons having seeds to sell, or wanting seeds to buy, will profit by calling on the undersigned, who keeps the largest and best supply of Field and Garden Seeds in Napanee.

CALF FEED.

A car load of the World's Calf Feed, Bibby's Cream Equivalent, will arrive from England, about Feb. 15th, to be sold at Toronto prices.

Poultry Supplies

A full stock of Rust's Egg Producer, Etc., always on hand.

FURS.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs, and Dressed Furs sold.

THOS. SYMINGTON,

Seedsman.

DUNDAS STREET, NAPANEE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

World's Fair, St. Louis,
April 30th to December 1st, 1904

Settler's One-way Excursions 1904

To Manitoba and Canadian Northwest, will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during March and April if sufficient business offers.

Passengers travelling without Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1:45 p.m.

Passengers leaving Toronto with Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9 p.m. Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train.

For full particulars and copy of "Settler's Guide," "Western Canada" and "British Columbia," apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent, or to

A. H. NOTMAN,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
1 King St. East, Toronto

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of William Charles Buskard, late of the Township of Richmond, in the County of Simcoe and Addington, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to The Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 129, Section 38, and the following Act(s) that all persons having any claims against the said William Charles Buskard, deceased, who died in or about the 11th day of January, 1904, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to Walter Buskard, West Huntington post office, Ontario, executor of the last will and testament of the said William Charles Buskard, deceased, on or before the 10th day of March A.D. 1904, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of their claim or claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And that after the said day the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for the Executor.
Dated this 1st day February, A.D., 1904.

Cure those two ailments, and
lassitude, brain-fag, insomnia,
headache and other nerve de-
rangements will disappear.

A healthy stomach, perfect
digestion and pure blood mean
good appetite, sound sleep and
greater capacity for work and
play.

Iron-Ox Tiny Tonic Tablets
after each meal, will do it.

Why not try?

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets, in an
attractive aluminum pocket
case 25 cents at drugstores, or
sent, postpaid, on receipt of
price. The Iron-Ox Remedy
Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

The British army estimates for the
year, not including the cost of the Soma-
lian expedition, total \$144,500,000.

Fourteen people were drowned while
trying to escape from fire on the steamer
Queen, from San Francisco to Victoria.
No Canadians were among the dead.

Napanee. MADILL BROS. Napanee.

Latest Arrivals in The Carpet Store.

The Largest Consignment of Carpets ever Brought into Napanee.

Important Shipments Have Just Been Opened Up.

Home-dwellers, house holders, house-keepers, and home-makers—all who have need, necessity or ambition as to comfortable habitation, cosy dwellings, tasteful apartments, are hereby respectfully informed that a magnificent new shipment of English Carpets has just arrived in Napanee addressed to us. They will be opened up and marked in time for your inspection Saturday Morning.

—CHOOSING THE NEW CARPET.—

Is a very important affair. Some favor the beautiful Axminster, some the Wilton and for others there is no Carpet like the good old Brussels or Tapestry. No matter what make of Carpet you like best, there is no better place to make your selection than at Madill's. We devote one large store exclusively to Carpets and Housefurnishings and have reason to believe that there is no better or larger Carpet Store in this part of Ontario.

Let Us Show You Our New Carpets. WE EXPECT YOU TO LOOK BEFORE YOU BUY.

It is your business to choose, as it is ours to serve, and in order to help you in your choice we have provided—THE LARGEST OF SHOW ROOMS.—THE MOST VARIED OF STOCKS,—AND THE MOST COURTEOUS AND PATIENT OF SALESMEN.

Our Carpet Store Has two Messages for you—One is “Make Yourself AT Home,” and the other—“Make Yourself A Home.”

Everything Fashion Hints About for 1904.

Will be found in our Carpet and House Furnishing Stock. It is at once the most liberal and most safe, the finest and most defined. Nothing confines it but refinement. Nothing is debased but ill-taste.

New Body Brussels with border,
New Body Wiltons with border,
New Velvets,
New Balmoral Brussels,

New Tapestries,
New Wool and Unions,
New Reversible Vandours Tapestry,
New Hamps,

New Japanned Mattings,
New China Mattings,
New Cocoa Mattings.

—CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF RUGS.—

The merit of a Rug Stock lies in the discrimination exercised in choosing the Rugs. We've been fortunate in securing an exceptionally well selected assortment. This list will give you some idea of the range we carry.

New Velvet Rugs,
New Brussels Rugs,
New Tapestry Rugs,
New Arch Rugs,

New Hearth Rugs,
New Ingrain and Union Art Squares,
New Smyrna Rugs,
New Moquet Rugs,

New Kidder Minster Rugs,
New Bath Room Mats,
New Door Mats,
New Cocoa Fibre Mats

Linoleums, Oilcloths, Lace Curtains, Sash Nets, Table Covers and Drapery Materials.

Our Linoleums and Oil Cloths come from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 yards wide and the patterns are all good floral or block designs, well printed and thoroughly seasoned. We also handle the Inlaid Linoleums and in these goods the patterns and colors go through the Cloth to the canvas making it retain its original appearance until completely worn out.

New Scotch Linoleums,
New English Oil Cloths,
New Canadian Oilcloths,
New Tapestry Table Covers,

New Chenille Table Covers,
New Tapestry Furniture Coverings,
New Silk Drapery Materials,
New Drapery Fringes,

New Tapestry Curtains,
New Chenille Curtains,
New Silk Kremlin Curtains,
New Swiss Net Curtains,

New Nottingham Lace Curtains,
New Frilled Net Curtains,
New Brussels Sash Nets,
New Frilled Sash Nets.

We Want YOU for a Customer

And if straight forward methods of doing business, combined with a magnificent stock of the best qualities will merit it, we'll get you sure. Our only guarantee is good enough, viz. Your money back.

See Illuminated Display in Carpet Room, Saturday Evening.

P. S.—Don't forget to Bring the Measurements of Your Room.

Napanee's Modern Store.

Old Time Carving Terms.

In an old number of a magazine issued more than a century ago we lighted upon a list of different terms used at “tables of elegance” in the days when Queen Charlotte came as the bride of the young and handsome king. From this list it would appear that nothing in the way of game was to be carved. The correct phrase was to

Our Double Selves.

In a form of experience which is almost as common as ordinary dreaming we see that the semisomnolent self possesses a faculty not always given to the waking self. Compared with my own waking self, for instance, my half asleep self is almost a personality of genius. He can create visions that the waking self can remember but cannot

WANTED ME TO SHOOT HER. I COULD NOT DO IT.

Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—During the summer of 1890 I had a mare staked in such a manner that people advised me to shoot her. I got Douglas' Egyptian Liniment and Syringe. After cutting the skin open on rump was enabled to get hold of the stake, which was nothing less than part of a handspike that had gone in her flank and was pulled out at

BALED HAY and STRAW in large and small quantities.

Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.

Water Purifying Pumps.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

In an old number of a magazine issued more than a century ago we lighted upon a list of different terms used at "tables of elegance" in the days when Queen Charlotte came as the bride of the young and handsome king. From this list it would appear that nothing in the way of game was to be carved. The correct phrase was to "cut up" a turkey, to "rear" a goose, to "unlace" a hare or rabbit, to "wing" a partridge or a quail, to "allay" a pheasant, to "dismember" a heron, to "thigh" a woodcock, to "display" a crane and to "lift" a swan. Beef and mutton were "carved," of course, and the sporting men prided themselves by using appropriate sporting terms when the spoil of their morning's work made its final appearance on the table.—Modern Society.

THE SCIENCE OF A LIGHT.

CHEAP ACETYLENE GAS WAS DISCOVERED BY AN ACCIDENT.

Cheap commercial acetylene gas was discovered by accident. Wilson, a scientific experimenter, believed that nearly all metallic oxides could be reduced to a metallic state by heating them to an extremely high temperature by the voltaic arc in the presence of free carbon. Aluminium had been successfully reduced in this way. Mr. Wilson wished to obtain metallic calcium. He therefore mixed a quantity of quicklime with pulverized coke and brought the mixture to a high temperature by the action of the voltaic arc. He expected to obtain a white metal, but instead he appeared to produce nothing but slag. This was thrown into the yard, and one day at noon while the boys were having their luncheon they picked up these bits of slag and threw them at each other. One piece fell into a pail of water and produced a bubbling effect and a strong odor. This attracted Mr. Wilson's attention, and upon investigation he found that the strong smelling gas was extremely inflammable. Further investigation revealed that it was pure acetylene gas.—Sir Hiram Maxim in Harper's Weekly.

We are Headquarters in Napanee

FOR ALL KINDS OF

JUNK

We Buy
All Kinds of

Old Scrap Iron and Steel, Rags, Bones, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Horse Hair, (Tail or Mane), Wool, Picks, Tailor's Clips, Grease, Rendered Tallow, Old Books, Garden Hose, Fire Hose, Old Rubbers, Etc.

We Have for Sale

Soaps, Blueing, Wood and Genuine American Coal Oil.

Chas. Stevens.

The Junk Dealer,

Office and Warehouse,

West Side of Market,

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

In a form of experience which is almost as common as ordinary dreaming we see that the semisomnolent self possesses a faculty not always given to the waking self. Compared with my own waking self, for instance, my half asleep self is almost a personality of genius. It can create visions that the waking self can remember but cannot originate and cannot trace to any memory of waking impressions. These apparently trivial things thus point to the existence of almost wholly submerged potentialities in a mind so everyday, commonplace and, so to speak, superficial as mine.

THEY ALL DO.

Mother—Dickie, what do you want for a birthday present? Dickie—I want to be my own boss.—Indianapolis Journal.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.



Before and After.

The Great English Remedy is an old, well established and reliable preparation. It has been prescribed and used everywhere, all drug-givers in England, Canada and America recommend it as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and gives universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Sanguinolentia, Jayetomy, and all effects of abuse or excesses; the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Mental and Brain Worry, all of which lead to Insanity, Consumption and an Early Grave.*

Price \$1 per package, or six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for free sample. Address

The *Ward Company*,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.
Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Napanee by
T. A. Huffman, J. J. Perry, Neilson-Robinson,
T. B. Wallace and F. L. Hooper Druggists.

I COULD NOT DO IT.

Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—During the summer of 1890 I had a mare staked in such a manner that people advised me to shoot her. I got Douglas' Egyptian Liniment and Syringe. After cutting the skin open on rump was enabled to get hold of the stake, which was nothing less than part of a handspike that had gone in her flank and was pulled out at the root of tail. After using Douglas' Egyptian Liniment as directed, my mare was at work in three weeks. The above happened in distressing hot weather. Inflammation nor proud flesh never threatened. I declare the above to be correct and true.

SMITH GILMOUR, JUN.
Tamworth.

COLD COMFORT.

Instead of being peevish about it, Canada should regard the Ala a boundary decision was cheerful aqua scence. It means several hundred miles less of snow to shovel next winter.—"Star," Kansas.

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.

BARRISTER,

Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.
Offices—G range Block,

Money to loan at "lower than the lowest" rate.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

BARRISTERS, ETC.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, East St. Napanee, 5y

DAILED HAT AND STRAW

in large and small quantities.

Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.

WATER PURIFYING PUMPS.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

T. B. GERMAN,

BARRISTER and SOLICITOR,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street,
21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon to the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Street, Napanee.

A. S. ASHLEY,

A.DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE

21 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.



DR. C. H. WARTMAN, DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

THE WAR!

All the latest and most reliable news of the war in the far east, may be had at a low price by subscribing for either of the following combinations :

The Napanee Express,

and

The Weekly Globe,

\$1.50 per year.

—OR—

The Napanee Express,

and

The Toronto Daily Star

\$1.80 per year.

We particularly recommend either of these clubs.

SUBSCRIBE NOW !

THE POLLARD COMPANY

Dundas Street, Napanee.



Many women are denied the happiness of children through derangement of the generative organs. Mrs. Beyer advises women to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered with stomach complaint for years. I got so bad that I could not carry my children but five months, then would have a miscarriage. The last time I became pregnant, my husband got me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking the first bottle I was relieved of the sickness of stomach, and began to feel better in every way. I continued its use and was enabled to carry my baby to maturity. I now have a nice baby girl, and can work better than I ever could before. I am like a new woman."—MRS. FRANZ BEYER, 22 S. Second St., Meriden, Conn.—\$5000 *forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMAN.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass. No woman ever regretted having written her, and she has helped thousands.

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 19 to 20c. a pound.
Eggs, 20c. to 30c. a dozen.
Chickens, 60c. to 80c. a pair.

VEGETABLES.

Celery, 2 bunches for 5c.
Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel.
Cabbage, 5c. head.
Onions, dry, 30c. a peck.
Beets, 15c. a peck.
Potatoes, 75c. a bag.
Turnips, 50c. a bag.

FRUIT.

Apples, 15 to 20c. a peck.
Winter Apples, \$1.50 a barrel.

MEATS.

Pork, 10 to 11c. a pound, \$6.50 to \$7.00 per cwt.

Beef, by the quarter, 5 to 7c.
Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound.
Sirloin, 12½c. a pound.
Roast beef, 7 to 11c. a pound.
Stew beef, 5 to 6c. a pound.
Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.
Ham, 12½c. a pound.
Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.
Sausage, 10c. per lb.
Tallow, rough, \$3.00 per cwt.
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
Lard, rendered, 12½ to 14c. per pound.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 60 to 65c. bushel.
Barley, 38 to 40c. bushel.
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
Oats, 30 to 35c. bushel.

FREAK HOUSES.

Dwellings In Which Ladders Took the Place of Stairways.

Years ago a story was told of a naval officer who wanted a house built to please his own taste in every detail. He drew the plans himself, placed them in the hands of a builder and instructed him to see that they were carried out in every detail. Then he went to sea for a year's cruise. When he returned home the house had been completed with the utmost regard for the plans and specifications left by the officer. He was taken through the first floor and expressed the utmost pleasure in everything he saw.

"Now," he said, "we will go upstairs and see the second floor."

"Come right out this way where we have a ladder," replied the builder.

The seafaring man was astonished. He had planned the house with the greatest care, but forgot to provide for a staircase.

The story of the naval officer has never had a certificate of genuineness attached to it, but an actual case in which a house has been built without a staircase is on record in Washington. It finally became the home of the late John Boyle, who was for many years chief clerk of the navy department and who died in 1854, leaving a large estate. The house in question stood on the site now occupied by a brewery below the naval observatory. It was a pretentious old mansion, located in what was a very stylish section during the days of the elder John Boyle, who came to this country in the early years of the nineteenth century. The record is not clear as to why the house was constructed without a staircase, but there is no doubt about the fact.

GLOVES IN EARLY DAYS.

They Were Often Made to Represent the Man Who Wore Them.

In the early days everything was not regulated for the people, as it is now, by the government and the law courts. Europe was still young then, and people had rough and ready means of dealing with one another, of buying and selling or giving goods and property and settling disputes. A glove, as it was very close indeed to a man's hand, came in course of time to be looked upon as taking the place of the hand itself, and sometimes took the man's place and was made to represent him.

For example, to open a fair it was necessary then to have the consent and protection of the great lord in whose country it was going to be held. Those who wished to open the fair would come to the nobleman and petition him to be present. He might be very busy, or bored at the idea of having to go, yet he would know that it must be opened or his people would be discontented. So he would say to the leaders of the people: "No, my trusty fellows, I can't open the fair in person, but I will send my glove to do it. You all know my glove. Nobody has one like it in the country. It is the one my lady mother embroidered for me in colored silks and silver wire, and it has a deep violet fringe. You can hang it above the entrance of your fair grounds as a sign that you are acting with my permission. If any one disputes your right or touches his master's glove I will attend to him; that's all!" So the glove would travel in state to open the fair.—St. Nicholas.

Addendum.

Knower—He thinks he's still youthful. Well, you know the old saying, "There's no fool like an old fool."

The Haunted House.

There is, not far from Lake Huron, an old log house, that has stood for over one hundred years, closely hidden among the trees, partly of an orchard and partly wild wood, that have grown up around it. I do not know why it is so, but among those trees no one ever hears the song of a bird or the chirp of the squirrel. What happened there to drive away the forest dwellers no one seems to know, and it is hard to get even the relatives of the former owners, or the neighbors, to say anything at all about the "haunted house" as it is called.

It has no other name. No one speaks of it as the dwelling of any particular person, although the household goods of two of its inhabitants still remain in the room used by them as bedroom and kitchen.

The house is haunted as surely as ever a house was, and in the darkness of the woods there roams the spirit of at least one of the women who occupied it. On winter nights her singing can be heard and the hum of her spinning-wheel wakes the forest and frightens anyone who ventures near the house. Lights are seen moving at early evening time from the grave near the back of the house, out around the yard, as if some one were looking to see if there were intruders among the trees and shrubbery, and when satisfied that no one is there, they go into the house, and then the sound of spinning is heard. What is being spun? What do the dead need of the product of the spinning-wheel? Who will use the garments woven from this mysterious yarn? It is no use to ask the neighbors, for each of them has a wild theory of the doings at the old house, and none of them has ever dared to investigate. What is the history of the old house?

No one seems to know just when it was built, but it was there when men who are now over fifty were children. It must be that it is over a hundred years old, and was there when around it the woods were inhabited by the Indians. No one has built near it, and, with the exception of two women, no one has occupied it in the time within man's memory. Why did those women occupy it, and who were they?

There is a mystery about the first one of these women. She came into the woods from somewhere never revealed by her. She was not over twenty-five, and had the appearance and manner of a girl used to the refinements of life. Why she wandered into the woods she did not tell, but she eagerly accepted the offered hand of a fisherman who was settled there on the sandy shores of Lake Huron, and she bore him numerous sons and daughters; but to none of them did she impart the knowledge of who she was, or endeavor to give them any part of the education she evidently had. With no sign of happiness on her face, but with no complaints, she did her work as it came to her until old age came, and then her mind seemed to crave for a chance to be alone. At this time the house was already old, and it stood over a mile from any other house. She fitted it up in some way, and after her day's work was done at her own home, would go through the deep woods to it and remain there over night. No one was ever known to be there with her, although sounds of strange character were often heard in the woods, and gradually a fear grew upon the people, so that no one ventured near the place after dark.

The woman's eyes, always strange, became wild, and looked as if things invisible to those around were seen by her, and she talked often to unseen auditors of things her family had never heard, and mentioned names strange to them.

One morning she did not appear, and when some of her children ventured over to the old house they found her dead, with a smile on her face, as if on leaving the world where she had worked so hard she saw peace and comfort for her.

When she died the house was closed and they buried her near the back door, leaving her to sleep where she had

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around, took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." MRS. THOMAS IN-NIS, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

PROMOTION BY RETORT.

Apt' Answers to Quaint Questions Which Pleased Savronoff.

The great Russian soldier, Marshal Suvaroff, was in the habit of asking his men difficult questions, sometimes foolish ones, and bestowing favors on those who showed presence of mind in answering him. On one occasion a general of division sent him a sergeant with dispatches, at the same time recommending the bearer to Suvaroff's notice. The marshal, as usual, proceeded to test him by a series of whimsical questions.

"How far is it to the moon?" was the first query.

"Two of your excellency's forced marches," the soldier promptly replied.

"If your men began to give way in battle, what would you do?"

"I'd tell them that just behind the enemy's line there was a wagon load of good things to eat."

"How many fish are there in the sea?"

"Just as many as have not been caught."

And so the examination went on till Suvaroff, finding his new acquaintance armed at all points, at length put a final poser:

"What is the difference between your colonel and myself?"

"The difference is this," replied the soldier coolly. "My colonel cannot make me a captain, but your excellency can."

Suvaroff, struck by his shrewdness, kept his eye upon the man and soon afterward gave him the promotion for which he had hinted.

GRINNING MATCHES.

An Accepted Form of Sport in Early English Days.

That grinning matches were an accepted form of sport in early English days is shown by an advertisement announcing a gold ring to be grinded for by men on Oct. 9 at the Swan, Coleshill Heath, in Warwickshire, which appeared in the Post-Boy of Sept. 11 and 17, 1711, supplemented by the suggestion that all the country fellows within ten miles of the Swan should grin an hour or two in their glasses every morning in order to qualify themselves for this extraordinary competition.

Addison gives a detailed account of one of these "controversies of faces," telling us that the audience unanimously bestowed the ring on a cobbler, who "produced several new grins of his own invention, having been used to cut faces for many years together over his counte-

His performance was something like this: "At the very first grin he cast every human feature out of his counte-

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as an evidence of good faith, not for publication, any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

NEWBURGH.

The village has been unusually gay in the social line. A jolly party on the 12th inst. claimed Mrs. E. W. Stickney as hostess. The guests of honor being Mrs. H. Percival of Merrickville and Miss Manning of Toronto. The following evening Mrs. E. J. Madden was "At Home" at the tea hour to a number of her lady friends. Mrs. Beaman also entertained a few friends at tea.

The genial postmaster, R. B. Hope, is suffering from a severe attack of la grippe.

John Shorey who has been ailing for some time is improving.

Miss Alma Brisco visited friends in Napanee.

G. B. Thomson of the Thomson Paper company spent a few days in Toronto last week.

Miss Clara Shorey is visiting friends in Napanee.

Miss Hooper, Napanee, visited her sister, Mrs. G. B. Thomson.

Miss L. A. Knapp visited recently at Miss L. Madden's.

The Governor's Wife a Prisoner.—Mrs. Z. A. Vanluven is the wife of the governor of the county jail, Napanee, Ont., and was a great sufferer from rheumatism. When the best doctors in the community and "specialists" failed to help her, she buried her scepticism of proprietary remedies and purchased South American Rheumatic Cure. 4 bottles cured her. —42

ODESSA.

Death has claimed the life of Mrs. William Webster, one of our oldest residents, who was in her eighty-ninth years. Mrs. Webster was a staunch member of the Methodist church. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Benjamin, where she had spent most of her days. The funeral was held on Thursday morning, Feb. 18th, at the White church, Morven, conducted by the Rev. G. W. McCall.

Every person was saddened by the death of Mrs. Allen Chadwick, who died at her home here on Saturday Feb. 20th. She was a faithful member of the Methodist church. Mrs. Chadwick was the widow of the late Allen Chadwick, who died only six weeks ago. The floral decorations were beautiful. The funeral was held at her home, conducted by Rev. G. W. McCall.

Several of our citizens have been confined in the house with grippe.

Water is very scarce, as the water in the creek is impure and apt to cause sickness.

B. Derbyshire has purchased the mill owned by J. Mancur.

We regret that Sidney Tripp has moved from our midst.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis and deafness. 50 cents. —41

MYER'S CAVE.

(For last week)

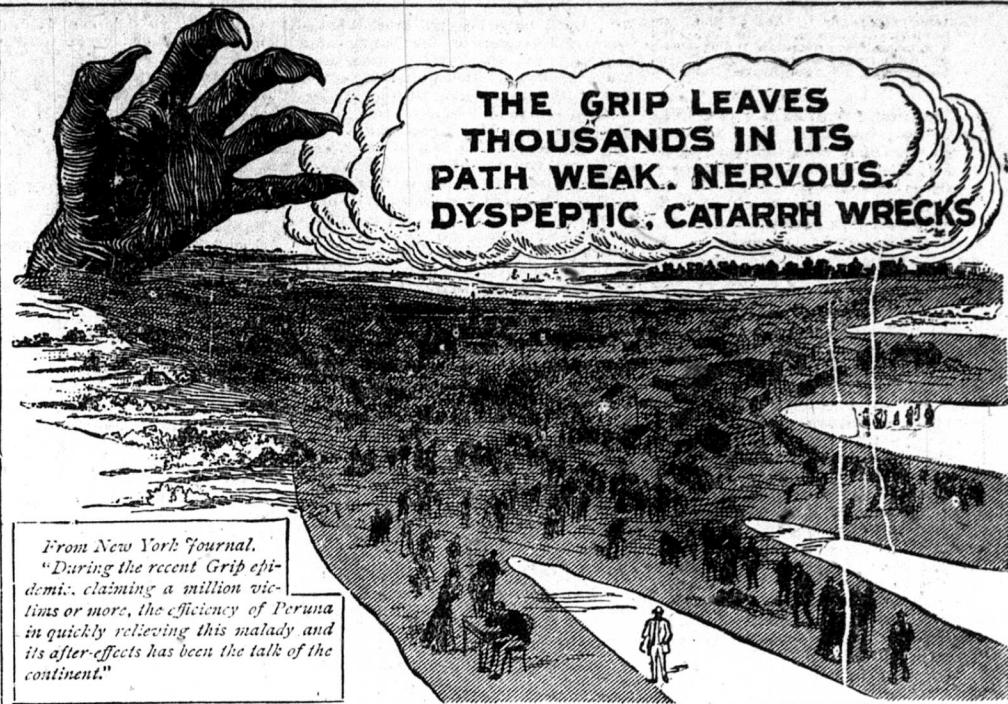
The past week has been lovely weather, to-day a change of more snow.

The roads are just getting so people can travel good, but will be blocked again.

Death has claimed for its victim Charles Gray who succumbed to consumption on Friday, Feb. 5th. The deceased had been a great sufferer for

The Grip Leaves Thousands in its Path

Weak, Nervous, Dyspeptic, Catarrh Wrecks.



From New York Journal.

"During the recent Grip epidemic, claiming a million victims or more, the efficiency of Peruna in quickly relieving this malady and its after-effects has been the talk of the continent."

LIKE A DEMON grip has crossed our country, leaving behind scores of physical wrecks.

Victims of catarrh of the head, catarrh of the throat, catarrh of the lungs, catarrh of the stomach, catarrh of the kidneys, catarrh of the pelvic organs, are to be counted by hundreds of thousands. Grip is epidemic catarrh, and sows the seed of chronic catarrh within the system.

This is so true that few grip sufferers are able to make a complete recovery until they have used Peruna.

Never in the history of medicine has a remedy received such unqualified and universal eulogies as Peruna.

A New York Alderman's Experience.

Hon. Joseph A. Flinn, alderman Fifth District, writes from 101 Christopher street, New York City, as follows:

"When a pestilence overtakes our people we take precaution as a nation to preserve the citizens against the dread disease.

"La grippe has entered thousands of our homes this fall, and I noticed that the people who used Peruna were quickly restored, while those who depended on doctor's prescriptions, spent weeks in recovering, leaving them weak and emaciated."

"I had a slight attack of la grippe and at once took Peruna, which drove the

Joseph Ramsay has returned from western Ontario to take charge of his farm. Mr. Scrimshaw has rented it for the past year.

Frank Cummings who has been working Mr. Wilson's farm, is leaving for Bath, where he has rented the Van slack farm.

E. Haney has bought the farm of James Madigan, which lies beside his place, a part of the samelot.

Most of the cement works are being moved to Marlbank.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

disease out of my system in a few days and did not hinder me from pursuing my daily work.

"I should like to see our Board of Health give it official recognition and have it used generally among our poor sick people in Greater New York."—Joseph A. Flinn.

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barber's Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over. I suffered with a severe backache, indigestion and numerous ills, so I could neither eat nor sleep, and I thought I would give up my work, which I could not afford to do.

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. I used it faithfully and felt a marked improvement. During the next two months I took five bottles, and then felt splendid. Now my head is clear, my nerves steady, I enjoy food, and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."—D. L. Wallace.

Mr. O. H. Perry, Atchison, Kansas, writes:

"Again, after repeated trials of your medicines, Peruna and Manalin, I give this as my expression of the wonderful results of your very valuable medicine

merchant did not find out his mistake until he had got nearly a mile on the road.

Our new mail carrier for Ernesttown Station is on to his job. On Monday of this week, the first day at the job, he never made a trip. A good commencement: Eh?

Mr. T. McConnell is spending a week with friends in Belleville.

Mr. C. Scott and family are moving to their new abode on the Purdy farm, front road.

Some of our young ladies would like to know who writes for the Express.

A surprise party, under the directions of Mr. J. Kenny and Mrs. Robert Bennett, visited the home of E. Hagerman, Palmyra, quite recently.

in its effects in my case after repeated trials.

"First, it cured me of chronic bronchitis of fifteen years' standing by using two bottles of Peruna in January, 1894, and no return of it.

"After I was cured of bronchitis I had la grippe every winter for several winters. But, through the use of Peruna, it got gradually weaker in its severity, until it dwindled down to a mere stupor for two or three days. Now the stupor does not trouble me any more."—O. H. Perry.

A Congressman's Experience.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen— I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grippe and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."

Very respectfully,

George H. White,

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and be will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Jealous Rivals cannot turn back the tide. The demand for Dr. Agnew's little Pills is a marvel. Cheap to buy, but diamonds in quality—banish nausea coated tongue, water brash, pain after eating, sick headache, never grippe, operate pleasantly, 10 cents.—37

The Wilson Cordage Company of Chat ham were fined \$360 and costs for selling "short" binder twine.

Business men of Cayuga banqueted the town Council to manifest approval of their conduct of business.

The Kingston Locomotive Works have orders for twenty-five engines for the Intercolonial and ten for the C. P. R.

The Sco express, which left Montreal on Saturday night, was derailed at Spanish River. Half a dozen passengers were injured.

(For last week)

The past week has been lovely weather, to-day a change of more snow. The roads are just getting so people can travel good, but will be blocked again.

Death has claimed for its victim Charles Gray who succumbed to consumption on Friday, Feb. 5th. The deceased had been a great sufferer for two years. He was born in the Township of Barrie on the 5th day of October, 1856, and was consequently in his thirty seventh year. The funeral services were held in Harlowe church Rev. W. Higgs, of Coyne officiating. The bereaved family have the heartfelt sympathy of the community.

On Saturday morning about eight o'clock the residence of Edward Delyea was discovered to be on fire and before help could be obtained the building was completely destroyed with all its contents. The roof caught from a stove pipe and was not discovered until it had made considerable headway. Mr. Delyea and family have taken up there above with T. D. Perry until spring when he intends building on his own farm.

Alex Delyea froze his big toe on his left foot, on his way home from Arden where he had been on business.

Mrs. T. D. Perry is very ill with La Grippe.

Mrs. C. McGregor is around again after two weeks illness with La Grippe.

Fred Leal has returned to his home in Tweed after spending two weeks at the Cave.

Hugh Mills spent Sunday at Kalaradar, the guest of Mrs. J. Ward.

Visitors: Fred and James Cummings, Duncan McGregor, and Iner Deline of Coyne spent Sunday at the Cave; Miss G. Perry at T. Storey's; Miss Pearl Storey at Miss G. E. Perry's; Joseph Perry at T. D. Perry's; Mr. Geo. Head of Coyne at Mrs. J. C. Mitchell's; Mrs. E. Mitchell at Mrs. T. D. Perry's; Mrs. A. Delyea at her daughters, Mrs. T. D. Perry's.

Stop the Pain but Destroy the Stomach — This is easily too often the case. So many nauseous nostrums purporting to cure, in the end do the patient immensely more harm than good. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are a purely pepain preparation, as harmless as milk. One after eating prevents any disorder of the digestive organs, 60 in a box, 35 cents. — 40

STRATHCONA.

The cold is as severe as ever here, but the good people of this place are determined to make the best of it.

We have had three surprise parties in one week; three or four loads will drive to a home where they receive a right royal welcome, and enjoy themselves greatly with games and music. During the evening refreshments are served. Such gatherings promote good feeling toward each other; let them continue.

Mr. Richards has been appointed general superintendent of the Rathbun cement works.

John Mowers is very low.

Mr. and Mrs. Glynn, Manitoba, visited his two sisters, Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Robert Ramsay, besides other friends in Camden.

D. McNeill of the 3rd concession of Camden, and two sisters intend to take up residence in Deseronto. They have sold the farm. Their neighbors all regret their departure, as by many acts of kindness they have endeared themselves to the people of their neighborhood.

Miss Lizzie Finley is seriously ill. Mr. and Mrs. Finley have had more than their share of trouble. The paper mills that burned last fall belonged to Mr. Finley, now this bright young girl is in a very precarious condition.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McGuire have been afflicted with grippe.

James Madigan, which lies beside his place, a part of the samelot.

Most of the cement works are being moved to Marlbank.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Cataract that cannot be cured by Hall's Cataract Cure.

F. J. CHENEY Co., & Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,

Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O.

Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Drugists.

Take Hall's Family Pill for constipation.

ODESSA.

Well, Mr. Editor, we are all alive yet, but badly stormed in. The only thing that seems to entice the people to move is pedro parties. On an average we have about four a week. On Tuesday evening of last week one was held at the home of Ed. Sharp, 3rd concession. Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Sprout Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Fraser and Mr. and Mrs. Lumath, were in attendance from this vicinity.

On Friday evening of the same week another one was held at the home of H. Bowman, 2nd concession. Among those in attendance were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Smith, Mr. M. Asseinstine and Miss Susan Barrett.

W. H. Clark, our popular barber and hack driver, took a trip to Napane on Monday evening of this week. Owing to the heavy snow storm which prevailed all night he was unable to get home until about 4 o'clock the next morning.

Mr. Sidney Clark, our genial auctioneer, will sell the household effects of the late Mrs. Allen Chadwick, on Monday of next week. People intending to sell out would do well to engage the services of Mr. Clark. As an auctioneer he is hard to beat.

Mr. Edgerton Hogle, of Bath, is the guest of W. H. Daugherty this week.

One of our flourishing merchants of Ernestown Station met with a misfortune quite recently. He went to take his lady friend for a drive and while she was making her toilet preparatory to taking the drive her brother came out dressed in his sister's clothes and got in the rig. The unfortunate

with friends in Belleville.

Mr. C. Scott and family are moving to their new abode on the Purdy farm, front road.

Some of our young ladies would like to know who writes for the Express.

A surprise party, under the directions of Mr. J. Kenny and Mrs. Robert Bennett, visited the home of E. Hagerman, Feilows, quite recently.

Running Sores, the outcome of neglect, or bad blood, have a never failing balm in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. Will heal the most stubborn cases. Soothes irritation almost instantly after first application. It relieves all itching and burning skin diseases in a day. It cures piles in 3 to 5 nights. 35 cents. — 39

Face Powder In Cuba.

In Cuba there has never apparently been any dearth of face powder even among the lowliest. The Cuban woman, octogenarian as well as "sweet seventeen," considers powder a more necessary article of the toilet than soap and water and utterly indispensable to her attractiveness, which it is her absolute duty to preserve. All classes of the community are devoted to the powder puff, from the little six-year-old orphan in the asylum to the lady of high degree. In any Cuban school teachers and pupils are alike unsparingly powdered, and a powder box is to be found in every desk and as likely as not keeping company with the chalk used for the blackboard.

The Man In the Moon.

Probably even in prehistoric times men have noticed the face of the "man in the moon." Plutarch noticed it and even wrote a whole book about the face in the moon. But, besides this, many other objects are supposed to be visible. The dark markings on the surface are likened by the Chinese to a monkey pounding rice. In India they are said to resemble a rabbit. To the Persians they seem like the earth's oceans and continents reflected in a mirror.

General Vanooski, former Russian Minister of War, died at St. Petersburg.

Kidney Cry. — Pain in the back is the cry of the kidney for help. To neglect the call is to deliver the body over to a disease cruel, ruthless, and finally life destroying. South American Kidney Cure has power akin to miraculous in helping the needy kidney out of the mire of disease. It relieves in six hours. — 38

Shorter Twine.

Business men of Cayuga banqueted the town Council to manifest approval of their conduct of business.

The Kingston Locomotive Works have orders for twenty-five engines for the Intercolonial and ten for the C.P.R.

The Sco express, which left Montreal on Saturday night, was derailed at Spanish River. Half a dozen passengers were injured.

Cross?

Poor man! He can't help it. He gets bilious. He needs a good liver pill—Ayer's Pills. They act directly on the liver, cure biliousness.

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—OF—

Four Years Standing!

CURED BY

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EGYPTIAN



IN MENE

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Dear Sirs.—For about four years I have been afflicted with Cancer in Ear and Side of Face. In April, 1894, I procured a bottle of your Egyptian Liniment from Thompson & Bro., Lyndhurst. From first application my face began to heal, and by the time I had used three bottles all signs had disappeared, and I, believe I have a permanent cure. I believe it has killed and removed every particle of it as no traces of Cancer are left.

Your very truly,

WILLIAM THOMAS.

Lyndhurst, Dec. 8th, 1894.

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PRINGLE & DAVIS, Agents.

THE DIVINE COMMAND

"Sanctify Ye a Fast; Call a Solemn Assemblage"

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, by Wm. Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says:—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Joel i., 14, "Sanctify ye a fast; call a solemn assemblage."

The Episcopalian Lent calls a halt to the social dissipations now being practiced in all the large cities. It cries, "Peace, be still!" to the social whirlpool, which is gradually sucking down its many struggling victims as Peter was once being drawn into the depths of the Galilean lake. It says to the women of the "social abyss," "You have something higher to live for than a nightly round of receptions and parties and a never ending succession of afternoon teas." It says to the young men of the "social abyss," who, under the power of stimulants, are trying to work in the store by day and to dance almost every night until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, "Young man, you had better stop and consider to what purpose you are devoting the best energies of your life." It warns the social devotee of the spiritual danger of his course, as a noted capitalist warned him of the financial danger, when some time ago he said: "The young men who will not succeed in business are those who night after night may be found in the ballrooms and the dance halls and at the city clubhouses drinking a little, playing cards a little and eating expensive dinners. They are sometimes called the drones of society. This is a misnomer. Like some small insects that sport for a day in the summer sunshine, they are minute destructives. Their lives in the economy of social life make one of the petty agencies of degeneration."

Was not the capitalist right? Are not the ballroom and the dance hall and the clubhouse a continual menace to success in business? Can a young man go to a progressive euchre party and play cards until 11 o'clock and sit down to a midnight banquet and then be in the right physical and mental trim to sell goods in the store the next morning? Is not the social shrine also a very poor foundation upon which to build the altar of Jesus Christ? Is not most of its influence spiritually deplorable?

OBEY THE DIVINE COMMAND.

Is not society's call too often "the call of the wild?" In the social world when you give a banquet do you not for the most part ask only those in your own social set? Do you obey the divine command. "When thou makest a dinner or a supper call not thy friends nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsmen nor thy rich neighbors lest they also bid thee again and a recompence be made to thee. But when thou makest a feast call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind, and thou shalt be blessed, for they cannot recompense thee, but thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just." Is not society's call often "the call of the wild" because it is a call to selfishness, the call of only doing good to them who do good to you? Is it not often the call merely of wealth to associate with wealth and social caste with social caste? Oh, ye worshippers at the social shrines, better heed to-day the Lenten call! Better snuff out the many lights of the

we shall have prayers in the bedroom and prayers in the parlor and prayers in the sitting room and have the dining room spread with a gospel banquet of the "bread of life." If next week you were to entertain the king of England or the emperor of Germany, you would turn your home upside down to make it attractive for the advent of his majesty. Shall we not in the same way, by spiritual housecleaning, prepare for the entertainment of our Heavenly King by casting out of doors all sinful thoughts and desires which find lodgment in our hearts?

FOR BETTER CHURCH LIFE.

The Lenten season is an annual plea for the spiritualization of the church. Ministers of the different Protestant churches are more and more getting into the custom of going into a "retreat" at least once a year, where by fasting and prayer they may spiritually prepare themselves for their ecclesiastical ministrations. At least once a year as church members we should go into a spiritual "retreat." In that "retreat" we should call upon our Heavenly Father that the Holy Spirit may bless us in our relationship with our midweek prayer meetings and Sunday schools and Christian Endeavor societies and bless us in our relationship to his great church at large.

After Jesus Christ drove the money changers out of the temple, were the attempts to secularize the house of God into a place for mere educational and literary and musical and social and financial enjoyment forever abandoned? Do not some of us, consciously and unconsciously, fall into the error of coming to church merely on account of the oratorical gifts of the preacher? Did not thousands upon thousands of worshippers sit at the feet of a Beecher, a Cumming, a Rowland Hill and a John Wesley, not because they were worshipping God, but rather because they were worshipping a brilliant man? Do not thousands upon thousands of people go to the great cathedrals of Europe in order to hear the music, just as those same musical lovers would sit at the feet of a Liszt, a Paderewski or a Damrosch?

HEED THE SUMMONS.

Oh, yes, my friends, the church members should heed the Lenten summons. They should heed the spiritual call, which soars above the discordant ones of the busy marts even as the clear note of the thrush may be heard above the bedlam of the woods sounding the reveille of the morning. They should hear the Lenten call which says to the clergyman, "Oh, ordained undershepherd of the Christian pulpit, down on your knees and pray!" Lent calls to the elders and deacons and Sunday school officers, "Down on your knees and pray!" It calls to the lay members, whether bejeweled and in silks or in humble homespun, "Down on your knees in prayer!" Oh, that we might all heed the spiritual Lenten call and make Christ's church a veritable "house of prayer."

Thus, my friends, the spring fast calls to the men in the social world and to the men in the business world and to the men in the home and to the men in the church to come to prayers. It calls at this time because on the coming of Ash Wednesday we shall celebrate the beginning of one of the most triumphant and

bold sons for Melio in the Cabinet. He never ceased his active share in the development of the army. Through various official positions, such as Inspector General, Chief of the General Staff and Secretary of War, he kept himself in close touch with all parts of the army organization.

When war started with China in 1894 Yamagata was immediately given command of the first army that invaded Manchuria. Those who were with the army at the time describe the immense enthusiasm with which the coming of the great General was greeted by his soldiers. The rigors of a Manchurian winter speedily reduced Yamagata to such a condition that the Emperor, fearful of losing altogether the services of his ablest officer, called him back to Tokio to act as his

CHIEF MILITARY ADVISER.

After the war Yamagata was made a Marquis and the new military rank of Field Marshal was established, to which he was promoted. The active interference of Russia, backed by France and Germany, which deprived Japan of the fruits of her victory, led the Government to seek some understanding that would preserve the independence of Corea. Yamagata was appointed special Ambassador for this purpose and proceeded to St. Petersburg, where he effected the treaty which is the basis of Japan's latest demands upon Russia. Not trusting altogether to this, Japan proceeded to double her army and greatly increase her navy. Several officers were promoted to the rank of Field Marshal in the army and an equal rank in the navy and organized into a Supreme Council of War. Of this Yamagata was made chief, a position which he still holds. Considering the season of the year and the fact that he is over sixty-five years old and rather frail physically, it is improbable that he will take the field in person, but in any case he will occupy much the same place in this war that Von. Moltke did in the Franco-Prussian conflict.

THE PALACE AT LOUVRE

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY HAS BEEN MADE.

Masonry That Has Been Hidden Two Hundred Years Disclosed.

The New York Tribune's Paris correspondent writes as follows regarding the discovery of a new basement in the palace of the Louvre:

M. Gaston Redon, the architect in charge of the Palace of the Louvre, has made an interesting discovery. It occurred to him that there was something anomalous in the portions of the building constructed during the reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. The fine broad windows and arches that impress the sightseer looking at the palace through the railings of the Rue de Rivoli, to the architect's mind, did not belong to the ground floor. That is to say, the basis of the Louvre was wanting. M. Redon wisely kept his ideas to himself, fearing that his efforts to discover a new Louvre would, in the event of failure, make him ridiculous. Nevertheless, excavations were begun along the front of the palace occupied by the Minister of Finance, in the Tuilleries gardens. M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance one morning caught sight of M. Redon's workmen digging away merrily with pick and spade. "What in the world are those men digging for?" he asked. "Oh! we are merely making a new subway for telephone wires and water pipes," was the evasive reply of Mr. Redon.

HIDDEN FOR CENTURIES.

In a few days splendid masonry that for nearly two hundred years has been covered beneath the soil to a depth of twenty-three feet was disclosed. The Society of "Old Paris,"

ABOUT THE PRESENT WAR

CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP IT BY YOU.

People and Places You Hear of in the Russo-Japanese Affair.

Alexief, Admiral.—The Russian Vice-Admiral in the Far East.

Anglo-Japanese Agreement.—This was signed on January 30th, 1902, the "High Contracting Parties" being, of course, the Governments of Great Britain and Japan. The document consists of a preamble and six articles. The first-named sets forth the joint desire of the two Powers concerned to maintain unimpaired "the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Korea." The articles are concerned with the alliance, offensive and defensive, between Britain and Japan, the effect of which is that any other nation presuming to aid Russia against our ally will automatically at the same time declare war against Great Britain also.

Asiraka.—The distinctive given by the Japanese to the type of field gun with which their artillery is principally armed.

Artamanoff, Major-General.—In command of a brigade of Russian troops at Vladivostock.

"Ashai."—The biggest of Japan's six first-class battleships. She is of 15,443 tons displacement. The other five are Mikasa (15,362), Hatusse (15,340), Shikishima (15,088), Fuji (12,649), and Yashima (12,517). These were all built in British yards.

Chenulpo.—The port of Seoul (capital of Korea), from which it is distant about twenty-six miles. A railway connects the two places. (See Seoul.)

Cossacks.—Light Russian cavalry, used almost entirely in skirmishing, outpost, and escort duty. They are the counterpart of the German Uhlan, but we have nothing answering to them in our own Army.

De Rosen, Baron.—The Russian Minister at Tokio.

Etaimja.—The Japanese Naval Academy. It is situated on the shores of the Inland Sea, and is the principal educational establishment for training the officers of the fleet.

Fighting Men.—The Japanese Army numbers 450,000; of these between eight and nine thousand are officers.

Fusan.—A seaport in the southeastern part of Korea, and immediately opposite Japan, from which it is distant about one hundred miles. Seoul, the capital of Korea, and Fusan, are being connected by a railway, built by Japanese engineers, and paid for with Japanese money. The two places are already connected by an overland telegraph line, constructed by the Japanese.

Itabashi.—At this place, as well as at Meguro, Imabana and Uji, are Japan's powder factories.

Ito Hirobumi, Marquis.—Japan's leading statesman. He has been concerned with the government of that country, on and off, since 1873.

Joto-Hei.—Literally "upper soldier." The highest of the three grades into which the private soldiers of the Japanese Army are divided. The other two are first-class (nitosotsu). A private on joining is a second-class soldier. For proficiency and good conduct he is raised to the rank of first-class soldier, and ultimately to that of upper soldier. His pay, his duties, and the number of stripes on his arm vary with his grade.

Katsura, General Count Taro.—The Japanese Prime Minister.

Kiao Chau.—The German naval base in the Far East, corresponding with our Weihai-wei and the Russian Port Arthur. It is situated on the mainland of China, opposite Korea, and about 150 miles to the southward of We-hai-wei.

Komura, Baron.—The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Kondratenko, Major-General.—In

society's call often "the call of the wild" because it is a call to selfishness, the call of only doing good to them who do good to you? Is it not often the call merely of wealth to associate with wealth and social caste with social caste? Oh, ye worshipers at the social shrines, better heed to-day the Lenten call! Better snuff out the many lights of the ballrooms and the banquet halls! Know ye not that during the "spring fast" the lowly Nazarene is knocking at the door of your hearts trying to get in?

THE LENTEN CALL.

The Episcopalian Lent, in the next place, is a protest against business absorption. It says to the merchant, the manufacturer and the professional man: "You have a right to work. Indeed, you must work and work hard if you are to support your family and meet the financial necessities which are yours. But, oh, man, you have no right to make the acquisition of money the chief object of your life any more than you have a right to live to eat. By the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. But that sweat should not make thee indifferent to God or to the higher purposes of life, for which thou wert created."

But the great danger of money-making is that the acquisition of wealth may become a passion. The calls of the money market become so great and urgent that an average business man does not feel that he has time to stop and think about his relations to God. Amid the whirl of business activities he feels a great deal as did Oliver Wendell Holmes during his trip through England. He said he went to lost, he had time "to talk with lots of people, but he had time to have a true conversation with none." By that the poet Holmes meant that he had time to drop here a word and there a word, but he went through Europe so quickly he had no time to exchange heart to heart thoughts with thinkers as he did with Max Muller when he lay in his house sick for nearly a week. But, though the business world would demand all of a man's energies, the Lenten season comes into a busy merchant's life and says, "Oh, man, you should never be too busy to take time to think of your responsibility to God!" So the Episcopalian Lent sends its best man straight into the very heart of Wall street. In old Trinity church is the busiest part of the day during the Lenten season we hear the Christian preacher's voice calling, as do the Mohammedan priests from the minarets of the eastern mosques: "Oh, business men, come to prayer! Come to prayer! Oh, ye business men, come to prayer, come toayers, come to prayer!"

SPIRITUAL HOUSECLEANING.

The Episcopalian Lent, in the next place, is a time for spiritual housecleaning. As the "spring fast" immediately succeeds the time when the business man takes an account of stock, we find the spring fast comes just before the days when the housewives are turning the houses upside down in their semiannual attacks upon the dust and the moths. It is the time which we husbands dread, but it is the housecleaning time, which every prudent wife declares is essential for the physical health of her family. It is absolutely necessary to keep physical dirt out of a house, yet in spite of all precautions it will keep creeping in everywhere. In spite of all our precautions the minute, innumerable stains of sin will creep into the heart. Therefore each year it is very desirable to obey the call to the Lenten spring fast.

Spiritual housecleaning does not mean the complete abstinence from physical food. It does mean emphatically the reconssecration and the re-dedication of the domestic fireside to Jesus Christ throughself abnegation. It means that we shall have prayers at the cradle. It means that

thus, my friends, the spring fast calls to the men in the social world and to the men in the business world and to the men in the home and to the men in the church to come to prayers. It calls at this time to cause on the coming of Ash Wednesday we shall celebrate the beginning of one of the most triumphant and yet saddest times of all Christ's earthly existence. The Jordan baptism was just over. Christ was about to begin his divine mission. We know not how far the human nature he assumed may have obscured for the time the divine attributes he possessed. It may be that in those forty days of solitary thought and prayer he realized more clearly than in his former years the sublimity of his work and of his sacrifice. He saw what his work was to be. He saw how he must carry the burden of man's sins and die for man and be resurrected before he could return to his Father's throne.

May this spring fast of the Lenten season be to you also a time of spiritual awakening. May it be a time when you will not only realize that God has a glorious earthly work for you to do, but a time when you can realize that after work is done you shall live on and on and with Christ and never die. May you during the next coming forty days be much in prayer, much in earnest. May you also feel and know that the way you are to be best fitted for that earthly work is by the depth of your repentance as well as by the height of your reverence, as well as by the height of your glorious and triumphant faith. May God bless this Lenten season to us all!

—♦—

GEN. YAMAGATA'S CAREER

JAPAN'S GREAT COMMANDER'S EMINENT SERVICES.

He Is Over Sixty-five Years of Age, and Is Not Physically Strong.

The generals who are leading the Japanese armies against Russia are men who have proved their skill and efficiency. They have seen actual service, and have fought over the very ground where they now meet the Russians. The first on the list in order of service is Field Marshal Yamagata, who is not only first in rank, but easily first in the esteem of the Japanese public and in the judgment of the Government. He is a veteran of many wars, having begun service in the struggle that restored the Emperor to power in 1868. In the following year he visited Russia and France, studying military subjects. In 1872 he became Assistant Secretary of War—a position which in Japan is always held by a general officer of the army. In the following year he was made Lieutenant-General, and two years later Secretary of War.

The next year saw Japan in the throes of a fierce civil war. The rebellion was led by her greatest soldier, Field Marshal Saigo, who had with him some 50,000 of her best-trained men. The Government was compelled to put forth

ITS GREATEST STRENGTH.

An Imperial Prince was appointed to the nominal command, but as Chief of Staff Yamagata was the real General-in-chief, and led the forces which crushed the rebellion. Saigo having been slain, Yamagata became the first military man in the empire, and was promoted to the full rank of General.

Being a man of great mental ability, boundless energy and strong personality, he soon became almost as prominent in the political world as in the military, and shared with Marquis Ito the position of greatest influence with the Emperor. He was several times Prime Minister, and when not in that position always

making a new subway for telephone wires and water pipes," was the evasive reply of Mr. Redon.

HIDDEN FOR CENTURIES.

In a few days splendid masonry that for nearly two hundred years has been covered beneath the soil to a depth of twenty-three feet was disclosed. The Society of "Old Paris," and notably M. Vi to ien Sardou, one of its most energetic members, became keenly interested in the excavations. The Society of the Friends of the Monuments of France also took the matter up as a national importance. Preliminary funds were voted. M. Redon's discovery now excites widespread interest, and Americans revisiting Paris will find that the venerable old palace has quite a surprise in store for them.

M. Redon, when questioned on the subject, said that the newly discovered basement occupied three sides of the large, square courtyard. The masonry is perfect, and the blocks of stone, cut with sharp angles, are joined without the use of mortar.

"It is certain," continued M. Redon, "that the architect, Claude Perrault, when he undertook to complete the work of Lemercier, actually terminated the three fronts. It is ridiculous to suppose that this fine and costly masonry was intended to be hidden underground. The masonry was, according to the plans of Claude Perrault, to have been surrounded by a vast ditch twenty-five feet deep, very much like the ditch that encircles the Palace of Saint Germain."

"How could the Louvre be entered?"

IMPOSING STRUCTURE.

"By means of three gigantic drawbridges corresponding to the three great entrance gates that lead to the square courtyard. Imagine what an imposing architectural effect would be caused by the colossal structure of stone rising above the enormous ditch!"

"How has it happened that so many years have elapsed without the truth concerning the construction of such an important building as the Louvre being suspected?"

DUE TO INDIFFERENCE.

"This is due partly to the indifference manifested even so long ago as the time of Louis XV. to the architects of the period of Louis XIV.—an indifference that lasted until the end of the nineteenth century. Now, however, there is a revival of interest in all that pertains to Louis XIV., and there is, indeed, a proposal on foot to restore the Louis XIV. portion of the Louvre to its original truly magnificent proportions."

It will certainly be many years before the real Louvre of Louis XIV. can be revealed, formidable and majestic, with drawbridges over which visitors must pass to enter the old palace, and with broad, deep, dry ditches, lined with flower gardens. An odd reflection, suggested by M. Redon, is that for nearly two hundred years historians, poets and architects have expatiated on the "perfect proportions" of the famous colonnade of the Louvre, and now it is discovered that during all that time the entire base of the edifice has been concealed from view.

GERMAN POTATO CROP.

The annual crop of potatoes in Germany is colossal, and far exceeds that of any other country in the world. Last year, for example, the area under potatoes was 8,907,465 acres, while the crop in the United States occupied 2,965,587 acres. The German acreage was thus more than three times as great as that of the United States.

PLENTIFUL JONES.

The Jones' are confusingly plentiful in Wales. A recent jury comprised one man named Hughes and eleven named Jones. Seven of the latter bore the Christian name of John. The prisoner's name was the same as that of seven of the jurors—John Jones.

Kiao Chau.—The German naval base in the Far East, corresponding with our Weihai-wei and the Russian Port Arthur. It is situated on the mainland of China, opposite Korea, and about 150 miles to the southward of We-hai-wei.

Komura, Baron.—The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Kondratenko, Major-General.—In command of a brigade of Russian troops at Port Arthur.

Kotel.—This is the official title of Japan's ruler, and means Emperor.

Korea.—A country embracing the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, having an area of about 82,000 square miles and an estimated population of about ten millions.

Kure.—The chief of Japan's first-class naval stations. It is situated on the Inland Sea, possesses a splendid arsenal, and is strongly fortified.

Kurino.—This is the name of the Japanese Minister to the Russian Court.

Kuropatkin, General, is the Russian Minister of War. He was appointed in December, 1897.

Lake Baikal.—A fresh water lake, over 400 miles long, which the Great Siberian Railway to Port Arthur crosses by means of a steamer, which carries the trains.

Manchuria.—A Chinese province or dependency, lying to the north of Korea, which it adjoins. Its seizure by Russia has all along been strongly resented by Japan. The area of Manchuria is about 400,000 square miles, and its estimated population is seven millions.

Miche', Grand Duke, is the heir presumptive to the Russian throne. He holds several commissions in the regular army, including that of Colonel in the famous Preobrazensky regiment. The Grand Duke is a born warrior, and will almost certainly be in the thick of any fighting there may be.

Murata.—This is the name of the rifle with which the Japanese infantry is armed. In appearance and effectiveness it approximates closely to the Mauser.

Mutus Hito is the name of the present Mikado (or Emperor) of Japan. He was born November 3rd, 1852, ascended the throne in 1867, and is the one hundred and twenty-third of the Mikados. His dynasty, it is claimed, has occupied the throne since B.C. 660.

Nagasaki.—The nearest big Japanese seaport to Korea, and one of the most important commercial centres in the kingdom.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.—The most important shipping company in Japan.

Opolchenie.—The Russian reserve forces are so called. They can only be mobilised in case of war, or grave national danger, and by Imperial manifesto. They number, counting all classes, about 3,400,000 men.

Osaka.—One of the two arsenals possessed by Japan. The other is at Tokio.

Port Arthur.—The principal Russian naval base in the Far East. It is situated at the extremity of a peninsula which juts out into the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, and is very strongly fortified.

Rouble.—The legal Russian unit of value is the silver rouble, worth about 2s. 1d.; but in official calculations 9.46 roubles are taken as equal to the pound sterling.

Samurai.—This is frequently used as a synonym for a Japanese Army officer, although the "samurai" as a distinctive military caste were abolished at the revolution of 1871.

Satsuma and Choshu.—The two great clans of Japan. Satsuma men are at the head of the Navy; those belonging to Choshu at the head of the Army.

Seoul.—The capital of Korea; population 200,000. Its port is Chemulpo, with which it is connected by a short railay. This latter was taken over by Japan in 1899, and is now worked and controlled by Japanese officials.

Shimonoseki.—A city and port in

Japan immediately opposite Fusan in Korea. Here Japan has long been massing large numbers of troops, in readiness to be thrown across the straits into Korea at the outbreak of hostilities.

Shoi.—Literally "second lieutenant," the lowest commissioned rank in the Japanese Army. The other ranks, with their English equivalents, are as follows: chui (first lieutenant), taisi (captain), shosa (major), chiusa (lieut.-colonel), taisa (colonel), shosho (major-general), chiujo (lieutenant-general), taisho (general), gensui (field-marshall). With the exception of the latter, precisely the same terms are applied to the ranks of officers in the Navy.

Terauchi, General Masatake.—The Japanese Minister for War. General Masatake Terauchi is an exceedingly capable man, and a close personal friend of the Crown Prince Yoshihito.

Tokio.—The capital of Japan; population about 1,500,000. The name of the city is also spelt Tokyo, and it was formerly known as Yedo. It stands on the banks of the river Sumida, which, although wide, is unnavigable by vessels of large tonnage. Yokohama is the port, distance from the capital miles. A railway connects the two places.

Tokumu-Socho.—Means literally "special sergeant-major," and is the highest non-commissioned rank in the Japanese Army. Next below him comes a socho, equivalent to our sergeant major; and gunso and gocho equivalent to our sergeant and corporal respectively.

Toyama Gakko.—Literally Military Training School. Here are educated all Japanese officers, the course of training being exceedingly elaborate and thorough.

Tsushima.—An island belonging to Japan, situated almost in the middle of the narrow channel which separates that country from Korea. It is of immense strategical importance, and is almost sure to be the centre of desperate fighting sooner or later.

Tyrtoff, Admiral. is the Russian Minister of the Navy. He was appointed in July, 1896.

Verst.—The Russian "mile," equivalent to about two-thirds of our statute mile.

Vladivostock.—The chief Russian seaport in the Pacific Ocean. It is situated at the southern extremity of the Maritime Province, comparatively near the point where that government meets both Manchuria and Korea.

We-hai-wei.—The British equivalent to the Russian Port Arthur, from which it is distant about 150 miles, the two places being almost exactly opposite one another.

Yamagata, Field-Marshal.—Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army. He has been Prime Minister several times.

Yamamoto, Admiral Baron Gombei. the Japanese Minister of Marine. He is in supreme command and control of the Japanese fleet, and of the naval operations in connection therewith.

Yen.—This is the Japanese unit of value, and is equal to 0.75 grammes of pure gold. It is not, however, coined, the smallest gold piece in actual use being the five yen piece. The sen is the hundredth part of a yen, and the rin is the tenth part of the sen.

Yokohama.—The port of Tokio, from which it is distant about eighteen miles. A railway connects the two places. Its population is about 150,000, and it constitutes either a place of call or the terminus of several big lines of European and American passenger steamers.

Yokosuka.—An important Japanese naval station; one of the four first-class ones upon which the security of the Empire depends. The other three are Kure, Sasebo, and Maizuru.

Yoshihito.—The Crown Prince of Japan. Born 1879. Married in 1900 to the Princess Sadako. A son and heir Prince Hirohito was born

ABOUT ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF THE TERRIBLE TORPEDO

TSAR'S REPRESENTATIVE IN THE FAR EAST.

Has Had Much to Do With Building Up of the Russian Navy.

The London Daily Mail some time ago published the following sketch of Admiral Alexeieff, the Russian Viceroy in the far east:

A pleasing personality, with nothing in his appearance to strike terror to the world, is the man who holds the keys of peace and war in the far east to-day. Admiral Alexeieff, a man whom the Czar has many times been pleased to honor, is still young enough to look forward to great conquests, yet just old enough to impress us as a kindly middle-aged man, with a patriarchal beard, whose delight is to dandle a child on his knee. He is the first Russian Viceroy in the far east, the man upon whom Nicholas II. has imposed the momentous task of building up a new empire. Quite what part Alexeieff has played in the recent moves on the great chess-board of Asia, nobody outside the Czar's empire knows. He has been in his time Governor-General of eastern Siberia and Governor of Russian Manchuria; and he is to-day commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the Pacific. It is an office hardly understood in England, for Alexeieff has power over the forces.

ON LAND AND SEA.

If he has played his part in the strange developments which have brought Russia face to face with Japan. Alexeieff has contributed his share also to the strength of the Russian navy. This was when the Czar's navy was commanded and officered by Englishmen, when the sea power of Russia was not such a thing as appealed to its enemies. But it is different now, and Russia's fleet stands third among the navies of Europe. With ports nine thousand miles apart, Russia has a naval position which Sir George Clarke declares "absolutely unique," and its new sea power is due not a little to the foresight and skill of its greatest sailor.

So lately as 1900 Alexeieff was side by side with the forces of Japan. He was in charge of the Russian troops in China, and had under him when war began more troops than all the other powers together, except Japan. The story is told that the Russian band played the French "Marseillaise" as it marched into Pekin, and that it was only after some minutes of acutest agony that the General was able to stop the army of the autocrat sounding to the republican march. But it was the simplest blunder, and should not be taken as in the least suggesting lack of discipline. Where Alexeieff rules, there the soldier knows that obedience is the only virtue in the world.

If Alexeieff is not the slave of a strict convention—and we know that his soldiers were seen in China marching under umbrellas—he knows how to fit in.

FREE DOMINION WITH EFFICIENCY.

It was probably he of whom a traveller was thinking when he wrote home that "I have seen high Russian officers joke and laugh with their soldiers as if they had been chums"; yet the same traveller wrote that on the trying march to Pekin, "where soldiers of all other nationalities collapsed in hundreds along the road from sunstroke or dysentery, or oppressed by the great heat, I never saw a single Russian fall out of the ranks." When the allies left China the Czar sent Alexeieff a sword shining with gold and diamonds, and inscribed, "For victories at the seat of war in Pekin, 1900."

Since then the Emperor has made him lord of Russia's far eastern empire, with powers almost absolute under the Czar himself, and a spec-

FIRST REAL TEST IN NAVAL WARFARE.

Mechanism of the Latest Type and of the Torpedo Boats.

The navigable torpedo is a very modern weapon of offence in naval warfare. Its first test was at Wei-hai-wei in 1895, when the Japanese sank three Chinese battleships by its use. There was no instance of the use of a torpedo in the Spanish-American War of 1898, the Spanish ships being all destroyed by long-ranged fire or scuttled by their crews. Already three great Russian battleships have been put out of action in the present war by Japanese torpedoes, and the naval experts of all nations are beginning to express the belief that the torpedo is likely to bring about very important changes in naval construction. The weapon used by Japan is the Whitehead navigable torpedo. It is from fourteen to fifteen feet long, about eighteen inches in diameter, and looks not unlike a sturgeon in its passage through the water. The explosive charge is carried in a section at the nose of the torpedo. It consists of guncotton, which is always kept wet, to prevent accident. The weight of the charge employed by different nations is not the same. It rarely falls below 150 pounds or exceeds 200 pounds. Only about two years ago a British or German house was making torpedoes for Japan in which the charge was 200 pounds. It is not unlikely that some of these were employed in the recent engagement at Port Arthur. Russia is reported to have favorably considered the adoption of 300 pounds. Directly in front of the wet guncotton is a dry "primer" of the same material and a small quantity of fulminate of mercury, which serves as a detonator when it is itself struck sharply by the firing pin. The latter projects from the nose of the torpedo, and is driven in when it hits any solid object.

THE COMPRESSED AIR

which operates the propelling machinery is supplied under a pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch, and the walls of the chamber are tested to stand 1,700 pounds. A few years ago the distance which would be traversed under that impulse was 600 or 800 yards. The best Whitehead torpedoes have a range of nearly or quite, 1,000 yards, or over half a mile. If possible, though, they are launched when the torpedo boats are much closer than that to their targets.

As the modern torpedo is self-propelling, it is necessary only to start it on its way with a gentle push. A torpedo tube for launching the missile is a horizontal cylinder, only a little longer than the missile and shielded at the outer end by a simple valve, designed to keep out water. A gate, or door, at the rear end opens for the admission of the torpedo. A vigorous puff of compressed air effects the launching after the projectile has been aimed by the proper steering of the boat.

Now-a-days, nearly all big warships have three or four torpedo tubes, but it is doubtful if they will ever prove serviceable. For real work much smaller and much faster craft are needed. The size of torpedo boats has undergone some curious changes. Their original function—theoretically, at least—was coast defence. It was hardly thought that they would ever be employed outside the harbors of the country which owned them. They were meant to resist invaders, not for aggression. They had a displacement of only 25 or 30 tons, and could have been hoisted up to the deck of a battleship or cruiser, to be taken to a distance, if necessary. Then came a rapid development in proportions.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MARCH 6.

Text of the Lesson, Mark iv., 33-41. Golden Text, Ps. civ., 19.

While the lesson committee seems to have had no regard to the sequence or order of events, there is no event in the life of Christ, nor is there any record in all Scripture, in which we may not find undreamed of breadths and lengths and depths and heights of eternal realities for our soul's nourishment and growth. After the events of the Sabbath day lesson which we had two weeks ago it is probable that Jesus chose the twelve apostles, repeated part of the sermon on the mount on a plain, healed the centurion's servant, raised the widow's son, answered John's messengers and was anointed in Diman the Pharisee's house.

In the latter chapter the account of the stilling of the storm is immediately preceded by His wonderful words, "My mother and my brethren are these which hear the word of God and do it" (Luke viii., 21), and somewhat similar are His words in Matt. xii., 50, "Whosoever shall do the will of My Father which is in heaven, the same is My brother and sister and mother." Let us yield fully to the will of God, to do or to suffer, and enter into the joy of this marvelous relationship and have Him day by day say to us: "Let us pass over," "Let us go" (verses 35; John xiv., 31). He leads, we follow. He commands, we obey. He works; we yield ourselves to Him that He may work in us and through us all His good pleasure.

It was evening when they started to cross the lake, and He had just finished speaking many parables and teaching them many things and was evidently weary in body. That may possibly be the significance of Mark's remark, "They took Him even as He was." As they sailed He fell asleep, possibly while communing with His Father about the events of the day, for He was truly a man and the great storm that suddenly swept down upon the lake did not awaken Him. There was nothing in His soul but perfect peace, and such a mind can sleep quietly under any circumstances. Even I, a sinner saved by grace, have proved it in storms at sea and dangers on land. He has told us that we shall meet storms as we journey day by day, but peace through all is our privilege (John xiv., 1, 27; xiv., 33; Matt. xxiv., 6). Oftentimes He seems to us to be indifferent as to what is happening to us, but He does care always, and I Cor. x., 13, stands, and no trial ever continues longer than is really necessary for His glory and for our highest good.

As to perishing, it is impossible for a vessel to be lost that has Christ in it. It is impossible for one of His sheep to perish, and His own word stands to that effect in John x., 27-29, and there is nothing in the word that can possibly contradict those precious words of His, for all is written by the Holy Spirit, and the Holy Spirit cannot contradict Himself. Let Phil. i., 6; II Tim. i., 12, confirm the above passage, and let I John ii., 19, explain why some who seem to be His wander away. As to Heb. vi., 4-6, some one has well said that each statement there might have been true of Balaam or Judas Iscariot, who certainly never were redeemed.

Calmly our Lord slept through all the storm, calmly He awoke when they awoke Him and calmly He uttered His mighty "Peace, be still!" and there was a great calm. The first Adam was given dominion over all things but he soon lost it. In

YOKOSUKA.—An important Japanese naval station; one of the four first-class ones upon which the security of the Empire depends. The other three are Kure, Sasebo, and Maizuru.

Yoshihito.—The Crown Prince of Japan. Born 1879. Married in 1900 to the Princess Sadako. A son and heir, Prince Hirohito, was born to the Prince Imperial in April, 1901.

Zapas.—A special class of the "Opolchenie," or Russian reserve forces, serving usually either in the Asiatic dominions of the Tsar or in the Caucasus.—Pearson's Weekly.

HENS AND THEIR EGGS.

A Dealer Tells of Their Freaks and Idiosyncrasies.

"There is a lot about hens and their eggs that people don't suspect," says a dealer in eggs and poultry. "For instance, here is an egg that would be a rooster if it were hatched. And here is one that would develop a hen."

"How do I know? I learned it by long experience with eggs and their habits. The small end of a hen's egg will be either smooth as marble or wrinkled like a nutmeg. Some people won't buy eggs that are wrinkled, because wrinkles, they say, are a sure sign of age. That is true, but not when applied to eggs."

"A hen's egg with a wrinkled small end simply indicates that it holds a rooster. A hen is always enclosed within the egg with a smooth end. But both eggs taste alike. Each has its proper share of phosphorus, olein, albumen, sulphur, casein and margarine."

"There is water, too, a-plenty in a fresh laid egg, but no more than there is in a hamster. As long as you can keep air out of your egg it will remain sweet and fresh; but nobody has succeeded in keeping it out more than six days without subjecting it to artificial treatment. Otherwise oxygen is bound to find its way through the egg shell's pores, and the only way to save that egg then is to eat it."

"It sounds funny, but the instant you give your egg fresh air you ruin its health."

"As to hens themselves, there is no accounting for the freaks they often show themselves capable of in laying and hatching their eggs. Now, what sort of consistency is there in a hen almost big enough to eat her corn off the top of a barrel laying an egg no bigger than a sugar plum? And why should a hen you can almost cover with a quart bowl get it into her head that unless she lays an egg that will weigh a quarter of a pound or so she is not doing her duty to herself or family?"

"And who may account for the purpose that seems to actuate hens in now and then laying three or four eggs at one time, one inside of the other, like a nest of Japanese jars?"

"Yet such freaks are only a few that are common in the poultry yard. Out of a setting of eggs one of my hens hatched once, one egg produced a live chick with four fully developed legs and four eyes, while in another egg from which no chick pecked its way I found a dead one with neither legs nor eyes. That extra pair of legs and eyes the live chick came out with, plainly enough belonged to the dead one."

"Now, by what slight-of-hatch did the hen fit out the one with a double allowance of legs and eyes at the expense of the other one's physical make-up and its life? But I suppose she knew what she was doing. She laid the eggs as well as hatched them."

"Yes, indeed. There are few things in nature, I want to tell you, as queer as hens eggs and their possibilities and the idiosyncrasies of things that come out of them."

The feminine idea of a spendthrift is another woman who lives beyond her alimony.

fall out of the ranks. When the allies left China the Czar sent Alexeieff a sword shining with gold and diamonds, and inscribed, "For victories at the seat of war in Pechili, 1900."

Since then the Emperor has made him lord of Russia's far eastern empire, with powers almost absolute under the Czar himself, and a special committee. The Admiral has become as a Russian paper said, the instrument of the will and purpose of the Czar, and that in the territories where Russia's movements cause the greatest uneasiness to the rest of the world.

It is said that when he first received his flag, Alexeieff had a consuming passion for "Russian bridge," and was the best player on the Pacific station. But he has no time for "bridge" today. We shall hear more of Admiral Alexeieff.

WAR AND WOMAN'S DRESS.

Fashion Following the Eastern Cloud.

As trade is said to follow the flag, fashion seems to adapt herself to the conditions of lands and scenes to which public attention is directed. This is particularly so in the case of war.

The dramatic siege of the Peking Legations made popular the conspicuous mandarin jackets; the Anglo-Japanese alliance anglicised the kimono in various forms, and even, to a certain extent, the quaint obi; and now, with war probable in the Far East, there is a boom in all things Japanese.

The most practical blouses have their Japanese effect in quaint touches of embroidery.

Small pieces of this embroidery—faithful copies of work centuries old, and of great value—may be bought at reasonable prices, and delightful effects are obtained by their use, for these old Japanese embroideries are soft and beautiful in coloring.

A blouse in dull blue silk crepon, trimmed with Japanese embroidery of dull old blues on buff silks, is a particularly good example of this style. The green and orange embroideries harmonize wonderfully with several of our modern dark shades.

More pretentious, but still with old Japanese embroidery as their characteristic feature, are the blouses made from mandarins' jackets.

These are almost solidly covered with the old embroidery, and frequently have gold interwoven with it; but even with a gold dragon on the blouse front the effect is not so gay or spectacular as it sounds, for the dull soft tones of the old embroidery are quiet, in spite of the somewhat startling designs.

A dull red satin, embroidered all over with dull blue shaded butterflies of varying sizes, is one of the Japanese ideas in materials. A dull green pegee boldly embroidered in ercu cotton is another.

At one of the Oriental shops are to be found decorative buttons covered with old Japanese embroidery and set in metal rims.

THE CZAR'S RING.

The Czar of Russia is said to be very superstitious, and to have great confidence in relics. He wears a ring in which he believes is embedded a piece of the true Cross. It was originally one of the treasures of the Vatican, and was presented to an ancestor of the Czar for diplomatic reasons.

The value which its owner sets upon the ring with its embedded relic is shown by the following:—

Some years ago he was travelling from St. Petersburg to Moscow, when he suddenly discovered that he had forgotten the ring. The train was stopped immediately, and a special messenger sent back in an express for it; nor would the Czar allow the train to move until, eight hours afterwards, the messenger returned with the ring.

the harbors of the country which owned them. They were meant to resist invaders, not for aggression. They had a displacement of only 25 or 30 tons, and could have been hoisted up to the deck of a battleship or cruiser, to be taken to a distance, if necessary. Then came a rapid development in proportions. The Vesuvius, which represents the influence of that movement, displaces 930 tons. England projected several boats of from 800 to 1,000 tons each. At length, however, a reaction set in, and to-day the limit is about one-quarter or one-third of the latter figure. The Dupont (American) displaces 185 tons, and the Sokol (Russian) 240, while the ill-fated Viper (British) had a displacement of 370 tons.

THE GREATEST ADVANCES.

however, are in seagoing qualities, armament and speed. The best torpedo boats to-day have guns that will enable them to sink unarmed vessels of that class, and are able to cross the ocean. Practically all torpedo service now is performed by "destroyers."

These are adapted to making from 25 to 30 knots an hour, whereas the earlier torpedo boats were good for only about 20. The Vesuvius is credited with 22, the Dupont with 28, the Daring and Havoc (British) with from 28 to 29. The Sokol made 30.3 knots on her trial trip; between 30 and 32 knots was expected from the last batch of Japanese destroyers, nineteen in number, whereas the Viper, equipped with Parsons engines, made 32 knots before her accidental destruction.

The newest type of torpedo boat is the submarine. This style of vessel runs on the surface until within a mile or two of the enemy, then becomes partially or entirely submerged and completely disappears from sight just before discharging a projectile. So long as its smokestack can be allowed to stick up out of water the boat is propelled by gasoline engines. When she dives the screws are driven by storage batteries and an electric motor. Even on the surface these boats run slowly, none yet built making more than ten or eleven knots or travelling faster than six or eight when fully immersed. They are also much smaller than the average destroyer. Boats of this kind are provided with additional mechanism to maintain a level course under the surface, to take in and eject water rapidly, and for making observations when the hull is completely out of sight. For this last purpose an optical instrument of peculiar construction is mounted at the very top of a tube, which stands up like a tiny smokestack, and in which mirrors, or prisms, transmit the picture to an observer inside the boat. The method of discharging a torpedo is the same with a submarine as with any other torpedo boat.

OLD RUSSIAN STAMPS.

The new issue of postage stamps for Hong Kong, on which King Edward's head is to replace that of Queen Victoria, will leave to Russia the proud position of possessing the only unchanged issue of stamps in the world. The first stamps of the design now to be superseded were issued in Hong Kong in 1859. The Russian issue with the double eagle and shield of St. George, which first appeared in 1864-5, will now take its place at the head of the list.

WILY CHINESE.

It is a remarkable fact, according to the statement of a Vancouver banker, that the local Chinese have an unpleasantly precise habit of buying when exchange is low and about to rise. The impression of the banks is that there is some underground system operated by the Chinese in this business, but no one has yet been able to fathom how the thing is done.

been true of Balaam or Judas Iscariot, who certainly never were re-deemed.

Calmly our Lord slept through all the storm, calmly He arose when they awoke Him and calmly He uttered His mighty "Peace, be still!" and there was a great calm. The first Adam was given dominion over all things, but he soon lost it. In the last Adam all shall be fully restored, and this is but a sample of the dominion that shall be ours with Him over all things, and even over death itself (I. Cor. xv, 24-28; Rev. v, 9, 10). One has said that the destructive powers of creation are, because of man's sin, in the service of evil spirits, but our Lord has all power in heaven and on earth. He is the Prince of God, and where He rules there will always be a great calm, (Col. iii, 15; Isa. ix, 6, 7; xxii, 1, 17). Why troubled? Why fearful? Why weeping? Why so little faith? (Verse 40; Matt. viii, 26; Luke xxiv, 38; John xx, 18.)

These are the questions He asks of His disciples and they are very pertinent questions always, and perhaps for you just now. The answers might be various, such as: Lord, I can't see that Thou lovest me when things are as they are with me. I can't seem to feel thy presence, Lord. I have prayed earnestly, and there seems to be no answer. My enemies threaten me, my friends fail me, my health is gone, I have no assurance of salvation, etc. Whatever the cause of unrest, you see it is I, my, me, self occupation or seeing the waves, and the storm. The remedy is seeing Jesus, hearing His voice, seeing Him work, believing His love and resting in it, our hearts crying, "Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust and not be afraid!" or "What time I am afraid I will trust in thee" (Isa. xii, 2; Ps. lvi, 3, 11).

Yes, even the wind and the sea obey Him, all creatures obey Him. fishes great and small, lions and all wild beasts and birds, all angels and all the orbs in the universe, and only men and demons are in rebellion; but yet to Him every knee shall yet bow to the glory of God the Father (Phil. ii, 10, 11). The lost shall acknowledge that He is just as they are sent away by Him to their own place, while all the redeemed shall rejoice in His righteous reign. What manner of man is this? He is the Son of Man, Son of David, son of Abraham, God manifest in the flesh.

BUBBLES.

False reports—blank cartridges. On the side—mutton chop whiskers. A news (s) centre—the "nose for news."

The oldest time pieces—the silent watches of the night.

A close shave—a well-to-do's man's for five cents.

The cobbler isn't a mendicant, for mend he can.

Plains and valleys do not seem to look, but hills and mountains are always peaking.

A doctor may check your grip better than a baggage man.

The green-eyed monster deserves to be given a black eye.

It doesn't relieve a fit of insomnia to have your foot go to sleep.

Visitors to free baths would hardly be called bath "sponges."

It was at "get" tybsburgh that many got more than they wanted.

In the English museum the fat lady gets paid by the pound.

The photographer and the bicyclist may be able to give each other points on how to mount.

No doubt when he went home, his curious wife often said, "William, Tell."

It is a wife's duty, or privilege, to keep tabs on her husband's shirts?

There is danger of a bad flare-up when the employees of a match factory strike.

In a successful elopement the couple seem to be perfectly carried away with each other.

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER X.

There are times when it is impossible for Intelligence Officers to maintain their hereditary, and always carefully preserved, attitude of indifference towards events and happenings. "Intelligence" is thrust upon them, and unless they possess a mental skin like a turnip's it pricks its way through. Major Don Pedro Santiago di Borja y Montanar—descendant of the noble house that gave to the Church of Rome its most infamous Pope, to tyrant and libertine-ridden Italy its most flagrant Caesar, to a gasping world its most beautiful and devilish Luciferia—was General Stampa's chief Intelligence Officer, and he was worthy of his class.

But when Don Pedro awoke from dreams of vingt-et-un and ogleasing liqueurs, to find Palm City more than half deserted, and the flag of Hispaniola limp under threat of immediate furling, even he was moved to do something: facts make acrobats of the most drowsy. It was all a confounded nuisance since it meant the postponement of that picnic with Senorita Lola Montijo, second queen of Palm City demi-mondaines. In her villa at Isleta the high-priestess of that doubtful hierarchy was consoling the General in his martyrdom of sequestration from Senora Stampa and her cherubs in the Sierias.

A pigeon takes but ten minutes to wing from Palm City to Isleta: as the tartanero zig-zags by the road, two hours on a half is not considered exorbitant. Yet, although di Borja started at eleven, and the tartanero rivaile the saints for miracles, it was a quarter past one when Stampa was roused from his pre-siesta coffee and cigarillo to hear the news. He laughed at di Borja's panic, and offered him sweet champagne; yet, by-and-by, by some process of mental endosmosis, the notion that Hispaniola was in danger soaked into his brain. The slumbering tiger awoke, contemptuous and cruel.

"Sword and fire!" he snarled, "fire and sword! Aruba knows me; Palmetto shall. A week of my system, and they shall have as much freedom as they like—freedom to die, freedom to be buried, freedom to kill me if they are able. As for that English jackanapes, he shall hang higher than Imanan—hang in his English tourist clothes! Pepita, mi querida, you shall see how your gentle generalissimo deals with those he does not like! Sword and fire, fire and sword! I am hungry for work. I have been idle too long. I rush to the fray. Di Borja too!"

"I await your orders, General."

"Get back to Palm City at once. Have the troops under arms within the hour, prepared to march to the hills. Fifty rounds of ammunition per man will be sufficient—forty-nine of the fifty will be useless—but let fifty be taken. They will be useful for the prisoners. I can trust you to see to this?"

"Absolutely."

"I shall come in myself to-morrow."

"To-morrow!" Di Borja could not suppress the ejaculation.

"I said to-morrow," snapped Stampa, "and I meant to-morrow. Have you any objection to the word?"

"No, no, General; no!" with much emphasis.

"Then do not echo me as if you were a parrot. I come myself to-morrow when all is ready. Now—

and close-cropped hair is not always reliable—as Judith found.

The temptation came subtly. Out of the goodness of her heart—when the great events was accomplished Judith would have columns of valuable copy—Hector took her to the house in Bloomsbury: Maddalena, all trust and tenderness, received her graciously, and after Hector had departed, continued to receive her and speak freely before her of this and of that. The tempter used the pinch of poverty unmercifully. "You know so much," said he, "that Hispaniola will pay for. Why don't you sell it? It won't matter to Maddalena: it means a great deal to you. She is young and rich: you are growing old and you have been poor all these years. Why should the young have all the good things? This is so easy, and who would know?"

She met the tempter with hollow scruples. It would be so despicable; it would be so mean; honor, she liked to think, was more than a mere name to her. But all the barriers she threw up were swept away before the remorseless stream-tide of circumstances. She sought the Hispaniolan Embassy. Di Guadamarca was affable and credulous, and Judith was breathless to handle gold. All that she knew was told—nothing was hidden. Fortunately for Palmetto, Ministers at Madura were more than ordinarily crass. "Stampa," said they, "is at Palm City; his frown will terrify them." But they had forgotten what a power can be a people roused by years of the gods, and stimulated by the truest goddess of revolution, a beautiful and forlorn young woman. What of Joan of Arc? What of Mary Queen of Scots? Could they have seen the thousands that filled the cup of the hills, ready to be poured out in a bitter draught of death for Hispaniola. Ministers might not have relied so much on Stampa.

Yes, Caldera was alive with men. Maddalena had been seen of every man, and not a heart but had gone out to her. Hector and Don Augustin were ever with her, one on this hand, one on that. The older man, with rare self-sacrifice, gave way to the younger, and not only gave way, but insisted on thrusting him forward on every needful occasion. Now that the hour of fighting came, Hector was the man of action: dreaming was a thing of the night, the day was come. His soul had long craved. There was no man in Maddalena's army whose heart rose louder in him than did Hector's when the drums sounded at the dawn: at the sombre summons reverberating from side to side of the cauldron of Caldera, his fingers itched for steel, a warm tingle ran through his veins, a certain savage coldness (not the chill of fear) housed in his heart, his eye glowed with expectancy, and to his step came the spring of eighteen. He was a goodly sight to see as he lifted his plumes to call for a last shout of devotion to Maddalena, ere the regiments should file through the gorges to achieve victory or meet death.

Maddalena's own heart, as she looked upon him and her brave thousands, and as she heard that fierce cry of dedication over the roll of the drums, stood still in exaltation of pride. Tears filled her eyes. But she was a queen, and the daughter of kings: and her lip was firm when to the regimental commanders she gave her last word: "God bless

bourne Club grounds cut his hand. The attendant borrowed a lady's handkerchief to bind it up, and Mr. Bligh insisted upon thanking this lady for her kindness. She is the present Countess of Darnley.

Pete Guleff, one of the chief leaders of the Macedonian rebels, took an oath when he was a boy that in later life he would go to the mountains and devote himself to the liberation of Macedonia. Some of his schoolfellows took the same vow, and are now members of his band.

So keen is the German Emperor on his younger sons obtaining a thorough knowledge of warfare that he insists that some portion of their day shall be devoted to playing at soldiers. The youngsters receive periodical instructions to build fortifications of earth and mud, and the result of their labors is criticised by a military expert. The Crown Prince, by the way, is skilled as a carpenter, while the Kaiser himself, having been taught to design buildings as a youth, is capable of following the profession of an architect.

For a good many distinguished men it must be a curious experience to look back on the modest ambition of their earlier days. A correspondent, for instance, reminds us of what it was that Mr. Chamberlain, in days long forgotten, desired to have written on his tombstone. When he first stood as a candidate for the Birmingham Town Council he publicly declared that his ambition would be amply satisfied if, "when his epitaph came to be written it could be said of him that he planted trees in our streets and abolished the kidney pavements."

Sir Thomas Naghten Fitzgerald, whose daughter is about to be married to Commander Lunisden, is a dapper little Irishman who has been surgeon-in-ordinary to a succession of Victorian Viceroys, and who stands easily at the head of his profession in Melbourne. His private hospital on the summit of Melbourne's western hill is one of the landmarks of the city, and while his income from his private practice is said to reach the huge sum of \$250,000 a year, he devotes no small amount of time to gratuitous work among the poor. He is quite a leader in society, and still drives a coach and four at nearly seventy years of age.

Maxim Gorki, the Russian novelist, having been asked a few days ago by his publisher to write his own biography, sat down, took a pen, and wrote: "1878: I was apprenticed to a shoemaker. 1879: I was apprenticed to a designer. 1880: Scullion on board a packet-boat. 1883: I worked for a baker. 1884: I became a porter. 1885: Baker. 1886: Chorister in a troupe of strolling opera-players. 1887: I sold apples in the streets. 1888: I attempted to commit suicide. 1890: Copyist in a lawyer's office. 1891: I crossed Bassia on foot. 1892: I was a laborer in the workshops of a railway. In the same year I published my first story."

Like many other boys who have risen to eminence, Lord Charles Beresford was the despair of both his parents and teachers. On his thirteenth birthday the choice of a calling was put before young Beresford by his father asking him whether he would enter the Army or the Navy or take up orders. "Well," he concluded, "what is it to be?"

"The Navy," was Beresford's immoditae reply. "And why the Navy, boy?" pursued the father. "I'd like to be an admiral, like Nelson." "Pshaw! Like Nelson! Why Nelson?" "Because I want to!" "But even if you were to join the Navy, why do you think you will ever become an admiral?" "Because I mean to," was the curt and emphatic reply.

BETTER GROW BEARDS.

Distance a Man Shaves in An Av-

THE... HAUNTED 'BUS

It was raining heavily when I jumped on to my regular homeward-bound 'bus. The conductor knew me, and I ventured, with the freedom of an old acquaintance, to wish him "Good-evening!" Though not of a jovial disposition, his attitude towards me as a "regular" had always been one of restrained geniality, and I was therefore surprised when at my greeting he started, glanced insolently over his shoulder, and retorted, "Drop it!" retreating hurriedly to his back step. As we neared the end of the journey, the conductor, as by a sudden impulse, came up to me.

"Begging your pardon, sir," he said, in a low voice, "I was wishful to apologize for what must have seemed rudeness. I ain't myself to-night. I never am this night."

"Do you mean on January 20th?" "Ah!" He nodded, and seemed to twitch all over. "Are you in a hurry to-night?" he added.

I was not in a hurry. "If you'll wait for me when we gets in, I'll explain," he said.

So it came to pass that we were soon seated at a small table in the Clare Arms saloon, and the conductor unburdened himself.

"Do you remember some years ago what they called the 'Great Omnibus Mystery'?"

I nodded. It was the only case on record of a murder in an omnibus. "I'm the only man that knows the true history of that crime—and the sequel. I was conductor of that bus."

He took a long pull at his cigar, and launched into his tale.

"It was January 20th, four years ago," he began. "I was on the last down 'bus that night. Just after we started a snowstorm came on. The horses could hardly get along, and the consequence was that as we turned out of Oxbridge Street into Granary Street we were absolutely empty. We'd gone about halfway up the street, when I heard quick footsteps in the snow behind me, and, looking round, I saw a young woman come running up and jump on to the step. She stood there for a moment looking over her shoulder, and I noticed that she was very pale, and had a sort of frightened look on her face. She was breathing fast after her run, and her hat and shoulders were all white with snow.

"She sat down in the left-hand corner-seat by the door. Her hand trembled as she gave me a penny. I noticed her so particularly, she being the only fare. She was a nice-looking young woman, very dark, and I judged her to be a foreigner. She said 'Butcher Street' when she paid her fare, and went on staring back along the dark street and the white road. Presently I went up on top to see that the tarpaulins were straight on the seats, and to have a word with old Bill, my driver. I stopped talking to him for some time. When I went down the stair again the young woman was leaning back in her corner with her eyes shut. 'Butcher Street!' I says. But she didn't stir.

"I tapped her on the shoulder, and the 'bus gave a little lurch just then and she came off the seat to the floor like a bundle. There was a big red stain on her white blouse, and she was quite dead."

Evidently the horror of that awful moment was on him still. He shivered miserably.

"There was an inquest, of course. She was identified as a young French-

Have you any objection to the word?"

"No, no, General: no!" with much emphasis.

"Then do not echo me as if you were a parrot. I come myself tomorrow when all is ready. Now—I take my siesta. Adios!"

"Adios!"

The hour of revolt was well chosen. Hispaniola was grappling with the Free States of South America, and the combat promised to be mortal. Her credit was depreciated, her treasury was bare; while the Free States, reeling in plethoric exchequers, bought battleships and cruisers, torpedo-destroyers and quick-firing guns, by the million pounds a day. For them Armstrong's and Cannell's hammered and clang'd the round of the clock; and the pacific British shareholder, foreseeing swelled dividends, dropped a sixteen instead of a threepenny piece in the offertory o' Sundays. Hispaniola tried to raise money, and was refused on every Bourse in Europe; she flattered, she grovelled—she was spurned. At the moment when her ships should have been describing search-circles in the Atlantic, her dock-yard, coal-yard and arsenal laborers were amusing themselves on strike pay: tinkering of leaky boilers, bunkering of rubble, manufacture of non-explosive shells ceased. The sole sign of activity in Hispaniola was on the part of the weeping Ministers, who wrung hands, shrugged shoulders and called on their great god Matana. But at last, by pledging Import Duties for ten years, money was raised, and the Hispaniolan equivalent of work was resumed. The fleet cleared to sea, touched at Palmetto on its westward course, and was gone to its fate four days before Maddalena came home.

The tumult of unrest that troubled Hispaniola at Madura had spread to Hispaniolan representatives abroad. The envoy to the Court of St. James's had his hands full: the poor man lacked leisure, even for their-going—he was a patron of the lighter drama—and he almost forgot that he rented a box at the Alhambra. Each day there were hundreds of calls at the Embassy, but the First Secretary exercised a masterly discrimination: the ambassador could see no one—affairs of moment engaged him. He was straining the intricacies of bridge.

When news trickled through that the Hispaniolan fleet had forsaken touch with civilization—had, indeed, signalled brave boasts from the horizon to Stampa in Palm City—the ambassador bethought him especially as he found bridge-building experience that a little relaxation might not be amiss. In one day he saw three visitors. The last of them stayed for an hour and a half. When she departed she was the trifle to a piece of blue paper, bearing a "promise to pay" two hundred and fifty pounds on certain customers, and the Marquis di Guadalupe set the wires to Madura thrilling with disquieting news. Madura laughed; it had heard talk of revolutions in Palmetto before, and besides, was not Stampa there? The Councillor sent di Guadalupe a stately word, which may not be set down here, and Judith Frere's bit of the paper looked valueless.

In imagination Judith Frere spent her prospective fortune three times over. Her little room in a Sloane Street—five of women-workers—the Home for Irreconcilables, a wag called it—saw her held afresh youthful dreams of comfort, small luxuries, pretty frocks, decent food and drink, dreams that stern reality had transformed into the grim facts of sordid existence. Her hungry heart was empty of warm blood, the cheerful blue of youth was smudged over with chill grey.

Years of struggle and rough elbowing had brought Judith Frere to the desperate pass where choice has to be made between right with poverty and wrong with comparative comfort. The moral support of a shapeless tailor-made, heelless shoes

thousands, and as she heard that fierce cry of dedication over the roll of the drums, stood still in exaltation of pride, tears filled her eyes. But she was a queen, and the daughter of kings: and her lip was firm when to the regimental commanders she gave her last word: "God bless you all, my brothers, and God send you victory!"

The Hispaniolans had crept to within a couple of miles of Caldera during the night. Scouts had brought in such alarming intelligence that di Borja was driven to stir Stampa again. His excellency refused to forsake the table, but he so far relaxed as to issue orders for a midnight march.

"Bring your prisoners to the Governor's Palace at ten to-morrow morning. I shall shoot them on the Mole—it will save us digging graves. Now go; and don't worry me again to-night. And remember, your own life or that Englishman's. Him I must have. Don't let me see you unless you catch him."

Di Borja knew his master well, and he understood that unless he could lay hands on or remove Hector Grant, his military career was at an end, for Stampa was a power at Madura, and from Madura came all ferment. As a matter of fact, Stampa did not see di Borja again for several weeks, but that was because the Intelligence Officer was a prisoner; and when Stampa did see him—alas! alas!

The first encounter was but a mere skirmish, in which matters were fairly evenly balanced: indeed, it was more of a reconnaissance in force than anything else. But the Palmettos took some seventy prisoners, among whom was di Borja, and the Hispaniolans made captive fifteen wounded Palmettos, who were carried before Stampa with every circumstance of triumph.

The court-martial at which they were tried for their lives was a wild mockery of military justice, and the president, our gentle generalissimo, out-Jeffreyed Jeffreys for trueness. His passing of the sentence of death was unique.

"The Blessed Virgin," he said, "has again honored the arms of Hispaniola. The cause of right and justice has won, and you, dogs of rebels, who dared to set yourselves up against the majesty of Hispaniola, have been delivered alive into our hands. The courtesies of civilized warfare would be lost upon such swine as you, rebels and traitors. S-so-at one o'clock to-day you will be shot. It will be a brief ceremony. Take them away."

At one o'clock the unfortunates were ranged on the Mole, the more grievously wounded leaning for support on their abler brethren, their backs to the sea, their unbanded eyes looking down the black barrels of Hispaniolan Mausers, fearless and unconquered. A hoarse order, a scorching crackle, and the wall of wounded broke, toppled and fell into the blue waters.

(To be Continued.)

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Notes of Interest About Some Prominent People.

The German Emperor possesses a cane which belonged to Frederick the Great, who always carried it on his many battlefields. Frederick died in his arm-chair, having refused to take to his bed when dying and he held this cane in his hand at the moment of his death.

Mme. Delna, the finest contralto in France, was discovered by Saint-Saens, and he looks upon the day when he heard the prima donna for the first time singing a music-hall ditty as she washed up her dishes at a village inn near Paris as the happiest one in his life.

The Countess of Darnley is one of the few Australian peeresses. She met her husband under most romantic circumstances. The Hon. Ivo Bligh, as he then was, took a cricket team to Australia in 1882, and when playing a match in the Mel-

come an admiral?" "Because I mean to," was the curt and emphatic reply.

BETTER GROW BEARDS.

Distance a Man Shaves in An Average Lifetime.

If when you meet your moustache-adorned friend you tell him he shaves 5 feet 8 inches a day, or over two-fifths of a mile a year, he will probably accuse you of romancing, but such is nevertheless a fact. The distance a man shaves in an average lifetime, or the distance his razor travels over his face, will be a surprise to most people. It, of course, differs to a more or less extent with each individual, firstly, on account of personal taste, which determines whether a man wears partial or full whiskers with or without a moustache, or is altogether clean shaven.

Secondly, it differs to a fractional extent, for the following reasons:—The measurement of the faces of two individuals is never exactly alike. The texture of people's skins, and the strength of the growth of hair on the face differ just as widely, and it is the tenderness or stoutness of the skin and the strength or weakness of the growth of hair that decides how many times a man passes a razor over his face.

From a multitude of examples an average measurement around the chin from ear to ear is found to be 12½ inches. From where the beard starts on the throat to the chin, and thence to the edge of the under lip, is 4½ inches. You must reckon that it is necessary to give two strokes of the razor to each inch or fraction of an inch in order to cover all the surface; and to go over each section of the face twice in order to secure a clean surface.

So multiplying the number of strokes by the number of times the razor is passed over the entire face, you get the figure four, and four times the two above mentioned measurements gives you the figures of 50 and 18 respectively, which added together produce 68. Therefore, the average man, whether dark or fair, shaves 68 inches once every 24 hours.

Vital statistics on the subject of the duration of men's lives are misleading, by reason of the fact all who die in infancy are included, and enormously lower the average. It is, therefore, better to fall back on the Psalmist's estimate of three scores years and ten—or 70 years—in order to arrive at the life of the average male adult. With these figures we arrive at the result that every man wearing only a moustache shaves 2,068 feet 4 inches per year.

Taking, then, the average life at 70 years and that the fair man begins shaving at 18 and the dark man earlier, we have the following results. That a fair man, if he lives till he is 70, will shave in the course of his life 20 miles 651 yards 4 inches. The dark man, if he lives till he is 70, will shave in the course of his life 20 miles 1,340 yards 1 foot, 8 inches.

FAVORITE PERFUMES.

It is announced that rose water is now the fashionable perfume. Queen Alexandra, however, remains constant to one perfume, which is the secret of a Parisian perfumer. It is called "coeur de jeannette" and costs about six guineas a pint, which is not expensive as fashionable perfumes go. It is taken as a signal favor when the Queen presents a box of this perfume, as the brand is most particularly reserved for herself to prevent it from becoming vulgarized. The Czarina at present favors a special brew of Parma violets. She, unlike Queen Alexandra, often changes her perfumes, favoring among others jonquil and jessamine extracts. The German Empress prefers new mown hay, while the Queen of Holland likes scents with the exception of eau de cologne.

She stain on her white blouse, and she was quite dead."

Evidently the horror of that awful moment was on him still. He shivered miserably.

"There was an inquest, of course. She was identified as a young Frenchwoman working in a big dressmaker's in Deal Street. But beyond the fact that she was called Marie Doopray, or some such name, and that she'd been in London a few weeks, no one knew much about her. The medical evidence showed she'd been stabbed to the heart.

"It wasn't an altogether pleasant business for me—that inquest. Anyway, they couldn't possibly suspect me o' the murder and, as the coroner said, I left the room without a shadow of a ghost of a suspicion. My theory is that the murderer came creeping up behind the bus, jumped on the step, and stabbed her, and was off again in half a second.

"They brought it in the usual thing—'Wilful Murder against some Person unknown'—and after a few days the whole affair was forgotten. It was just about three months after the murder that I began to be strangely uneasy, and I couldn't give any reason for it. And at last the truth dawned on me. The bus was haunted.

"I don't expect you to believe me. But I'd like you to hear the rest. It began one cold day in April, when two ladies hailed me in Pond Street. I glanced over my shoulder into the bus, with my hand on the bell, and called, 'Only room for one inside!' They shook their heads at that, and were turning away, when a gent inside the bus said, 'Room for two, conductor.' I looked again, and sure enough there was another empty seat between the gent that had spoken and a dark, foreign-looking man. I was puzzled.

"A week or two later, on a warm sunny evening, we were pretty full, it being about six o'clock. A young fellow with a pipe in his mouth hopped on to the step in Oxford Street. 'I think we're full on top,' I said, 'but I'll have a look.' I went up a few steps, glanced round, and came down to him. 'Full outside!' I told him. 'I'm sure I saw one empty place,' he said. 'You'd better go and find it!' I said, a bit gruff. He passed me and climbed up. And he didn't come down again.

After a minute I followed him, and sure enough he was sitting on the hindmost seat.

"I told you so," he said.

"Sorry," I said. "I made a mistake."

"That's all right!" he said. "We all make mistakes sometimes."

"He said it cheery-like, and turned to the man next him as he spoke; but he only grunted. He was dark, foreign-looking man, and I wondered where I'd seen him before.

II.

"Well, that being the second time I'd made the mistake, I began to have that feeling of uneasiness I mentioned just now. I was extra careful in counting after that; but I had a sort of feeling that it would happen again. It did—just the same sort of way, and about the same time in the evening. When my mistake was pointed out to me this time I had a sort of shock. I rubbed my eyes, and I stared into the bus, and my eyes met another pair, that seemed to scowl at me. They belonged to a dark, foreign-looking man. And like a flash it came to me that he was always there when my mistakes happened. And I knew then, from the way my mind jumped back like lightning to that January 20th, that this was the murderer."

"Rather a sudden conclusion to jump at," I remarked.

"Maybe!" he retorted. "But I knew it. I didn't imagine it or suspect it; I knew it."

"What did you do?" I asked.

"To? What could I do? I stared at him and he scowled at me, and

presently he got off the bus. But I watched for him after that. I saw him several times afterwards, at intervals of a week or so, but he never seemed to want to get on my bus. He would look up as we passed and scowl at me, and walk on. And then I knew he knew."

"Knew what?" I interrupted.

"Knew I knew!" he answered impatiently. "Once he got on while I was collecting fares on top, without our seeing one another, and when I got down again it was five minutes before I could get my tickets to agree with the passengers. There was always one too many on the bus. And then I recognized him, and counted again till I got 'em right."

"How long did this state of things last?" I asked.

"For months," he replied. "Sometimes I'd not notice anything for several weeks, and would begin to feel more easy in my mind. Then one day, quite unexpected like, I'd have the old sensation of there being one more on the bus than there ought to be, and as sure as I felt that I'd spot the dark, foreign-looking man.

"And so it went on. A few weeks' quiet, and then another repetition of the old sensation, with that foreigner glaring at me, and the empty seat near him, that wasn't altogether empty. At first I think he avoided my bus, but I believe that later he waited for it out of a kind of bravado. And I, knowing what I knew, could do nothing, only wait for I didn't know what. It came—what I was waiting for. Oh, it came right enough! For a year went by, and it was January 20th again.

"It was a pouring wet night, very much like it is to-night. We were full inside almost from the start, but not a single outside fare. I was very absent-minded and occupied that evening, thinking of what had happened a year ago, and of what I'd been through since, when a man, with his streaming umbrella over his head and his coat-collar turned up, jumped on the step.

"Full inside, sir!" I said.

"He muttered something low, and stumbled by me up the stairs. As he passed me I looked sharply round. I could have sworn I heard the swish of woman's skirt behind him on the step, and something like a cold wind brushed my face.

"I don't know how I got through collecting the fares inside. My brain was whirling, and I had cold tricklings down my back. I kept calling myself a fool; but I had to wait a minute before I could screw up pluck to go up on top.

"Of course, it was him—the dark foreigner. I'd expected that, and I recognized him, in spite of the darkness and his coat-collar. What I hadn't expected was the woman. She was sitting next him on the same seat in the pouring rain. And her hat and shoulders were white with snow!

"It was all like a very awful but very distinct dream. Just we three on the top of the bus, and the driver's hat shining in front. I was in a dazed sort of state, I suppose, when I said, 'Fares, please!' He gave me a penny, and, hardly knowing what I was doing, I said, 'Is the young woman with you?' He gave a sort of jump. 'What are you talking about?' he said. 'What young woman?' I began to laugh sort of hysterical. This one,' I said. And I laid my hand on his shoulder.

"At the touch he was on his feet, with a horrible hoarse kind of cry.

"'Marie!' he said. And again, 'Marie!'

"He stumbled out from the seat, and the woman with the snow on her hat rose, too, and faced him. He backed from her towards the stairs, still calling 'Marie!' and she followed him. He staggered back farther, and she stretched out her hand and touched him. He gave an awful yell, and jerked away, and the rail caught him beyond the knees, and he went over backwards on to the shining black asphalt. And I was

About theHouse

RECIPES OF THE TABLE.

Orange Cream Sponge Cake.—Mix by sifting three teaspoonfuls of baking powder with one and a half cups of flour. In separate dish beat three eggs until light; add one and a half cups of white sugar, one half cup of water, and grated rind of half an orange. For the cream use half a pint of milk, one egg, one teaspoonful of corn starch, one tablespoonful of flour, and beat other ingredients together. Add to milk and boil till thick. Flavor with grated rind of remaining half of orange; spread between layers.

Spanish Sandwiches.—Cut white bread in strips three and a half inches long and an inch wide. Butter slightly and spread with cottage cheese, mixed with a little cream. Pepper and salt.

Chocolate Bavarian Cream.—A refreshing dessert for a hot day is Bavarian cream with chocolate, and its manufacture is quite simple. Boil together a pint of cream, or rich milk, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar; when nearly cool, flavor with vanilla, and add the yolks of four eggs well beaten, and two sticks of chocolate which have been dissolved in a little hot water. When it has become quite cold stir in a pint of cream which has been whipped to a stiff froth. Put in a mould and set on the ice until wanted.

Perfectly delicious for afternoon tea, or for a "high tea," are gateaux aux pistaches, or pistache cakes. Beat up five ounces each of butter and fine sugar, six ounces of flour, and three eggs well beaten, adding the flour and eggs alternately. Bake this mixture in a shallow tin. When quite cold cut it into rounds with a large pastry cutter; cover these rounds with apricot or peach marmalade, and pile each above the other. Cover the last layer with a little of the marmalade and then sprinkle very thickly with blanched pistachio nuts. Fill the centre with whipped cream, strew it with nuts, and garnish the base with little heaps of the cream and nuts.

Tapioca Pudding.—Cover three tablespoonfuls tapioca with water; let it stand over night; add one quart of milk, a small piece of butter, a little salt, and boil; beat the yolks of three eggs with a cup of sugar and boil the whole to a thick custard; flavor with vanilla. Take from the fire and cover with the whites of the eggs beaten with a little sugar. Cover the whole with a plate that the heat of the pudding may cook the meringue.

Lemon Pudding.—One cup of rice after it is boiled; one pint of milk; half a cup of sugar; the yolks of three eggs, the grated rind of one lemon, a small piece of butter. Bake thirty minutes; stir while baking. Make a meringue of the whites of the eggs, half a cup of sugar and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. When pudding is done spread meringue over it and return to the oven to brown a trifle.

Suet Pudding.—One cup of molasses; one of sweet milk; one of suet chopped fine or a half cup of melted butter; one cup of raisins; half a cup of currants, two and a half cups of flour, half a teaspoonful of soda. Mix well and add salt and spice to taste. Steam two hours. Serve with a fluid sauce.

A Simple Dessert.—One of the best family desserts can be made of apples and stale bread: Peel ten good-sized apples, core and slice them, and stew them to a pulp with sugar enough to sweeten them. Meantime thickly butter the sides and bottom of an oval earthen baking dish, and

same way, and feather beds left out of doors all day will resemble the softest down. Do not hang feathers in the sun, for an oil exudes from them which causes a decided odor, and is apt to discolor the covering. Articles stuffed with down can be hung directly in the sun for a few hours.

A window seat both pretty and serviceable may be made with a frame 5 feet long by 18 inches wide. Use four legs, which can be bought at a furniture store for 12½ cents each. Fit the legs into the corners of the frame and nail strips of board across the bottom of this frame. Fasten old bed springs solidly to these, with stout cord, and cover with any durable material such as jute or sack. Pad with excelsior, and cover the whole with any preferred upholstering goods. Colored or stamped jute can be purchased for 15 cents a yard, and is particularly satisfactory and inexpensive for this purpose. Finish with a cord and you will not regret the slight amount of money and labor spent in its construction.

SEA WATER IS HYGIENIC.

Sewers Flushed With It and Streets Sprinkled.

Several years ago the city council of Hastings, England, tried the experiment of employing sea water for washing the streets and flushing the sewers, and their example was soon followed by the local authorities of a number of other towns on the coast. The wastefulness, not to say folly, of using for such purposes water that had at considerable labor and expense been filtered to the highest attainable degree of purity seemed obvious, and though, of course, it involved the installation of a separate system of pumping station, mains and hydrants, the fact that the supply was inexhaustible and itself cost absolutely nothing was so evident that it was strange that this source had been neglected so long.

The sanitary and economic results seemed more than to justify the innovation, for, to say nothing of its slightly antiseptic action, the hygroscopic property of the salt caused the effects of each watering to last for a much longer time, and the surface of the roadway was believed by some to be more compact and cohesive than when fresh water was employed. Besides the retrenchment the new system presented a direct source of revenue in the demand by many private householders for a salt water service to their bathrooms so that they might enjoy the luxury of sea-bathing at home.

But a few years' experience has unfortunately brought about no small disillusionment; the owners of carriages complain of the destructive action of the salt mud on the varnish and paint, and the tradesmen complain of the injury inflicted on goods of all kinds by the salt dust and its subsequent deliquescence. Lastly, the users themselves, the local authorities and their customers, have discovered that the salt water experts such a corrosive and generally destructive action on metal pipes and fittings that the number of persons contracting, for a domestic supply has fallen from 200 to two, and the leakage from the joints of the street mains has caused the death of the trees planted in the best streets and promenades, so that the engineer to the corporation that had been the pioneer in the movement finds himself compelled, in an exhaustive report of its experience, to admit that the system has proved a complete failure.

LOVE THEIR KING AND QUEEN

The Romans Are Stanch Friends of Their Sovereigns.

The Romans are quite ready to believe all the good possible of their king and queen, but are brought very

DIRECTS RUSSIA'S ARMY

GEN. KOUROPATKIN IS A GALLANT SOLDIER.
Has Made a Glorious Record in Every Russian War Since 1866.

General Alexeif Nicholavitch Kourapatkin, who has just been appointed to the supreme military command of the Russian forces in the Far East, has since 1898 been Minister of War in the Russian Empire. He was educated in the theory of arms at the best of the Russian military schools, trained to practice under the greatest of modern Russian warriors, General Mikhael Skobeleff, made a glorious record in every important Russian war since 1866, and worked his way up from sub-lieutenant in that year to the command of the army in 1897. His executive abilities have been put to the severest and most successful tests in the governorship of the Trans-Caspian district, and in the onerous office which is occupied at present, and he has worn more decorations than any one breast could wear at any one time.

Like most Russian officers, he comes from the ancient nobility. For centuries his family has played a leading part in the local government of Pskoff, where their ancestral estates are situated.

Here he was born on March 17, 1848. After completing the courses of the Cadet Corps School and of the Imperial Military College in St. Petersburg, he obtained a commission as sub-lieutenant in the Turkistan Rifles. He was then only eighteen.

The various tribes and nations which occupied the vast territory, then known simply as Turkistan, were in a condition of will disorder, and were united only in a common hatred for the Christians.

CAPTURE OF SAMARCAK.

In June, 1864, an expedition under General Cherniaeff had been sent into that portion of what is now West Turkistan, which lay just across the then borders of Asiatic Russia. Tashkend had fallen in June, 1865. Just before Kourapatkin's arrival on the scene the important victory of Irjan had been won by 8,000 Russians, over 40,000 Bokharians, under their Emir. Kourapatkin participated in all the subsequent hostilities which culminated in the capture of Samarcand, the Emir's capital. A treaty was concluded, which left Bokhara politically free, but transferred Samarcand to Russia.

Kourapatkin returned to St. Petersburg with the rank of lieutenant, to continue his military studies in the Academy of the General Staff. In 1871, as the most brilliant graduate of the academy, he was sent abroad to study military conditions in various European countries. In France President MacMahon invited him to take part in the manoeuvres at Metz. Here he displayed such strategic ability that he was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, being the first Russian to win that distinction. He was in Algiers with the French general Laverdeau in 1874, and there accumulated the materials for his first book, "Algeria," which was published in 1877.

CHIEF OF STAFF.

In 1876 he was back again in Turkistan, assisting General Skobeleff in the conquest of Khokand. This province was annexed by Russia under the new name of Ferghana. Skobeleff was appointed governor, with Kourapatkin as his chief of staff.

War with Turkey broke out on April 21, 1877. Skobeleff and Kourapatkin were summoned back to Russia. Constantinople was to be taken. Between Russian and Constantinople lay three great barriers—the river Danube, the Turkish strongholds in Bulgaria and the Balkan Mountains.

and the woman with the snow on her hat rose, too, and faced him. He backed from her towards the stairs, still calling 'Marie!' and she followed him. He staggered back farther, and she stretched out her hand and touched him. He gave an awful yell, and jerked away, and the rail caught him beyond the knees, and he went over backwards on to the shining black asphalt. And I was alone on the bus, with old Bill, the driver, twisting round and shouting to me to know what all the row was about. But I only sat on a seat and laughed. They tell me I laughed for an hour. I don't remember."

"And the man?" I said—"the foreigner?"

"The doctor at the inquest said, 'Neck broken,'" he answered shortly.

"And you?"

"I didn't say anything. I was at home in bed. Bill, the driver gave evidence of having seen the man stumble and fall over the rail, and said he thought he was drunk, and they decided to do without adjourning for my attendance. But I know what I think."

He leaned forward and spoke impressively.

"In my opinion, he was dead before he touched the ground. Fear was his complaint—blind, shrieking, paralysing fear!"

He stood up and buttoned his coat. "Good-night, sir!" he said abruptly.

"Good-night, and thank you!" I returned.

"Thank you, sir!" he said slowly. "You've listened, and you haven't laughed.

Laughed? No; and I didn't laugh in bed that night, when a young woman with snow on her hat and shoulders sat perched on the rail till morning. Laugh indeed!—London Answers.

THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

A Russian Survivor of the Day Tells His Experiences.

That the charge of the Light Brigade seemed to overlookers a piece of magnificent folly is evident from all reminiscences of that day. First came the attack of the Heavy Brigade upon three thousand Russian cavalry. Then, later in the day, the attempt to recapture seven guns taken from the Turks by the Russians in their first advance upon the redoubts led to the charge of the Light Brigade.

"When we saw the English coming at us," says a Russian soldier, "there was but one thought. 'What fools!' we said. We never dreamed they would charge."

Ivan Ivanovich, a Russian survivor of the day, says in his "Recollections": "We were so sorry for them. They were fine soldiers, and had such fine horses. But the charge—it was the maddest thing ever done. We could not understand it. I had been in the charge by the Heavy Brigade in the morning, and was wounded. We had all unsaddled and were tired. Suddenly there was a cry, 'The English are coming!'

"Our colonel was angry, and ordered the men to give no quarter.

"I was lying down with my wound bandaged when I saw them coming. We thought they were drunk, from the way they held their lances. Instead of carrying them under their armpits they waved them in the air. Of course, they were easier to guard against like that."

"Those men were mad, and never seemed to think of the tremendous numbers against them, nor of the fearful slaughter that had taken place in their ranks during that desperate ride. Then they neared us, and dashed in among us, shouting, cheering and cursing. I never saw anything like it. They were irresistible, and our men were quite demoralized."

Women of an Ohio town are building a church all by themselves and they'll probably occupy it the same way.

Mix well and add salt and spice to taste. Steam two hours. Serve with a fluid sauce.

A Simple Dessert.—One of the best family desserts can be made of apples and stale bread: Peel ten good-sized apples, core and slice them, and stew them to a pulp with sugar enough to sweeten them. Meantime thickly butter the sides and bottom of an oval earthen baking dish, and press all around them crumbs from the inside of a loaf of bread, having them nearly an inch thick; when the apple is done mix with a tablespoonful of butter and one egg beaten. Put the apple into the dish without disturbing the crumbs. Over the surface put an inch thick layer of crumbs dotted with a few bits of butter and bake the pudding until the crumbs at the sides are brown. Turn a platter, just large enough to enclose the dish within its rim, over the pudding dish, quickly turn both upside down so that the pudding will slip out on the platter, dust it with powdered sugar, and serve it hot.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Chloride of lime should be scattered at least once a week under sinks and in all those places where sewer gas is liable to lurk.

When the rubber rollers of your wringer become sticky, as they very often do after wringing flannel, rub with kerosene and wipe dry and they will be nice and smooth.

Put 1 qt. sauerkraut in a baking dish and cover the top with bacon sliced very thin. Bake about half an hour, or until it is well browned on the top and sides.

When cleaning a fowl, use a teaspoon of soda to 1 qt. of warm water, also a cloth, and you will see the necessity of the washing.

If you spill ink on your carpet, apply at once fresh skimmed milk, rubbing well with a cloth until the stain disappears. Then sponge off with clear water and cover with a paper until dry.

A pancake turner is very convenient for lifting poached eggs from the water, or to take fried eggs from the frying-pan.

Cheese, beans, peas, eggs, meats, and milk are rich in nitrogen; rice, wheat, oats, corn, barley, peas beans and potatoes, in starch; cheese meats, eggs and milk in fats; vegetables, fruits, radishes and condiments in salts, acids and flavors.

A steak, to retain its juices, should be cooked in the quickest manner possible consistent with safety from burning, and not seasoned until placed upon the table.

Warmed-over meats fill the stomach and seem to satisfy hunger, but they do not contribute to vital energy or maintain the purity of the blood as do meats that have not been cooked to death. Economy may compel us to utilize them, but we should strike to avoid cooking so much that it must be warmed over more than once.

Where milk is not to be had, or there is but little to use, cornstarch may take its place in pudding sauces, white saucel etc., especially if butter and eggs are used. Mix the cornstarch—two tablespoonsfuls—with a little cold water; cook it by adding a pint of hot water, letting it cook thoroughly, then when a little cool, beat in one egg, thoroughly beaten. Return to the fire for a minute or two, then season with salt, a lump of butter, or whatever seasoning you prefer—chopped parsley is good. This makes a white sauce good to serve with boiled onions, warmed over veal, dried beef or salt fish, like codfish or finnan haddie, or with the addition of sugar and the juice of a lemon, and lemon extract, makes a fairly good pudding-sauce.

When sofa pillows that are filled with down or feathers lose their elasticity and become hard and slightly matted, they can be restored to their original condition by simply hanging them out of doors for the day. Down quilts can be given new life in the

admit that the system has proved a complete failure.

LOVE THEIR KING AND QUEEN

The Romans Are Stanch Friends of Their Sovereigns.

The Romans are quite ready to believe all the good possible of their king and queen, but are brought very little into real contact with them. In the country in the summer it is different, however. Then their majesties mix among the people as much as possible, and try to learn their point of view, while maintaining their own incognito. Recently they were motoring, and were suddenly overtaken by a very severe storm, gossips the Pall Mall Gazette. They, together with Gen. Brusati, who accompanied them, took refuge in the nearest house, which proved to be that of a public school teacher. They were most cordially received, being taken for some gentlefolks from Turin.

Night closed in, and still the storm maintained its fury, so that they were invited to partake of the simple dinner of the household, which they did with such mutual pleasure that the schoolmaster declared that the king might have been a professor, he talked so cleverly; and the king said that not many men had the brain of his host. They parted with mutual expressions of pleasure.

The day following a much grander personage than his master presented himself at the schoolmaster's house, saying he had been sent by their majesties to thank him for the hospitality received and to deliver several parcels. It was only then the simple man understood to whom he had given shelter.

The queen is always looking for ways to benefit others. One day, from a terrace of the castle, she saw some men cutting hay, and immediately ordered wine and food to be taken to them. Later she descended for a walk and, passing near the spot, stopped to speak to the mowers. They were very much affected, and, as they had nothing to offer her majesty, one old man stooped and, picking a wild flower, presented it to her queen, "In the name of all of us."

GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

Degrees in Which Professional Jealousy Exists.

An Italian philosopher (says the British Medical Journal), who has made inquiries into "the psychology of occupation," has constructed the varying degrees in which professional jealousy exists.

The lowest place in the scale is assigned to architects; next above them come clergymen, advocates, and military officers.

Then follow professors of science and literature, journalists, authors, doctors and actors.

The British Medical Journal, in noting the fact that doctors hold a bad eminence in the scale of jealousy, quotes the view of this same philosopher (Signor Ferriani), who says that doctors display that mean vice by affecting to regard each other as quacks.

Ferriani thinks that the comparatively slight tendency to jealousy which he notes in architects and advocates is to be explained by "the precision and truth of their studies."

The British Medical Journal admits that barristers are, as a rule less jealous of each other than doctors, but thinks the reason due to the fact that their personal feelings are but little engaged in the collisions which occur between them.

Mr. Justjoined—"What on earth are you trying to do?" Mrs. Justjoined—"I was reading about cooking by electricity, so I hung the chops on the electric bell, and I've been pushing the button for half an hour, but it doesn't seem to work."

the new name of Ferghana. Skobelev was appointed governor, with Kourapatkin as his chief of staff.

War with Turkey broke out on April 21, 1877. Skobelev and Kourapatkin were summoned back to Russia. Constantinople was to be taken. Between Russia and Constantinople lay three great barriers—the river Danube, the Turkish strongholds in Bulgaria and the Balkan Mountains, which form the natural boundary between Bulgaria and Roumania.

The Russians now pressed forward to the very suburbs of Constantinople. On March 3, 1878, peace was concluded at San Stefano. Only the intervention of the other powers, and notably England, had prevented Russia from capturing Constantinople.

SUBDUED THE TURCOMANS.

With the proclamation of peace Kourapatkin, now raised to the grade of colonel, returned to St. Petersburg where he was appointed Asiatic director of the general staff and joint professor of military statistics in the academy. Again trouble broke out in Turkestan. Russia still smarting at the memory of England's interference in Turkey, conceived the idea of making those troubles a pretext for conquering the entire territory and thundering at the very gates of India. The British public, catching some rumor of this plan, was aroused. Lord Salisbury pooh-poohed their fears.

"The Turcoman barrier," he insisted, "will last during our lifetime, at least. Russia cannot conquer the Turcomans."

So did not think General Tergoukassoff, commander of the Russian forces in Central Asia. Consulted by Czar Alexander II. as to how long it would take to reduce the Turcomans to submission, he replied, "Three years."

"That is too long," said the Czar. He recalled Tergoukassoff and put Skobelev in his place. Skobelev, of course, secured Kourapatkin for his chief of staff. In less than three months these two performed the feat, which Tergoukassoff had said would take three years, and Lord Salisbury a lifetime.

For his services he was promoted to the rank of major-general. From 1883 to 1890 he was engaged on the general staff, and especially in the work of reorganizing the Russian army.

On March 27, 1890, he was appointed Governor of the trans-Caspian district, and commander, and completed by peaceful means the work which he had begun by conquest. He succeeded in pacifying the Turcoman hordes who formerly roamed unchecked over the wilds of Central Asia; he introduced modern inventions into the villages and cities, opened schools everywhere, built railways and manned them with Russian officials. Finally, on Jan. 1, 1898, he became Minister of War of the Russian Empire.

THEIR VERDICT.

"Fetch in the body," ordered the foreman of a Texas coroner's jury.

The body was laid before them. The jury made a careful examination and questioned the attending surgeon.

"Whar was he shot?"

"Square through the heart."

"Dead in the centre of the heart?"

"Right in the centre."

"Who shot him?"

"Jake Daniels."

A dozen witnesses declared that Jake fired the shot, and Jake himself admitted it. The jury consulted softly for some time.

"Well, gentlemen of the jury," said the coroner, "what's your verdict?"

"Waal, judge," answered the foreman, "we've come to the conclusion that Jake Daniels is the dandiest shot in these parts—and don't you forget it!"

One way to make light of your troubles is to burn your unreciprocated bills.



NEW SPRINGSUITINGS

You will want a new spring suit soon. We would like to show you our assortment of new Imported Suitings.

They are very handsome in design, and not expensive.

We can make you the best suit in Napanee. Our prices of work are reasonable, quality of work considered.

J. L. BOYES.

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class.

Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grist also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

OVER 600 ACRES

under cultivation. Our stock includes all the best varieties as well as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business. Apply now.

Pelham Nursery Company,

44-4-m TORONTO, ONT

WANTED

The EMPRESS Shoe

A GREAT SHOE AT A MODERATE PRICE.

Amongst the new arrivals for spring wear is "The Empress Shoe." The Empress makes friends. With some people it is a positive necessity for COMFORT. Some shoes severely punish the wearer, and afflict them with corns. If you have suffered from poor fitting shoes try "THE EMPRESS." It needs no breaking in. Then it looks well and wears well, and the price does not stagger you. What more could anybody wish for.



PRICE:

\$2.50, 3.00, AND 3.50.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

This Weather is just a little cool

for Cottonade Pants, don't you think?

We have something better, heavy all wool, costs but very little more, will outwear two or three pairs of cottonades, and will give you ten times the comfort. If you have not done so, better come in and leave your measnre—we gurrante a fit.

Or take a pair ready-made at \$1.75. You'll be slow to buy anything else for everyday wear after you have once tried our pants.

No better value given in Canada than we give.

Lonsdale Woollen Mills

SMITH'S OLD JEWELERY STAND

FOR SALE,

One Set Lumber Bobs.
One Set Heavy Lumber Harness.
One Lumber Wagon.
One Heavy Neck Yoke.
One Straw Cutter.
One Set Hay Scas.
One 3 Year Old Colt.

JOY & PERRY.

International Stock feed and Fleave cure. MADOLE & WILSON.

The cotton acreage in India this year will be larger than ever.

Three Market days a week at Close's mills while grinding with steam.

JAS. A. CLOSE.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresceme tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists

The first civic election held at Emerson Man., in fourteen years, the town having been in the hands of a receiver was held yesterday. Mr. J. W. Macdonald was elected Mayor.

IMPROVING ON NATURE!

is one of the arts of the tailor. We not only make perfect fitting garments, which set off a good figure, and improve on a poor one, but we put material in our suits which some tailors would not think of selling at less than double the price.

Fit, Finish and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Merchant James Walters, Napanee Tailor, One door west of J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

I CAN QUICKLY SELL FOR CASH

without local publicity, your Business, Real Estate or Partnership, no matter where located. Send me full particulars, price, etc. Address.

CHAS. E. POWELL,
19 W. Mohawk St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Ida Brown has again resumed her dress making and patrons will find her at Mrs. W. D. Vanalstine's Centre street, 11bp.

Platform scales, MADOLE & WILSON

Sir Arthur Power Palmer, former Commander-in-Chief in India, died in London.

It is reported that ex President Kruger of the Transvaal is dying at Mentone, France.

The London Daily Chronicle understands that Parliament will be dissolved on Easter Tuesday.

Horse Blankets, Brushes, Girts, Curry Combs, &c. at right prices.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Notice.

All accounts due Mr. David Friskin, of whatever nature, must be settled by either the first or second week in March for sure as he is leaving the town and must have his business settled.

Calls and inspect our washing machines, wringers, churns and wheelbarrows, before buying, for nothing but the latest and best are kept at the

GREY LION HARDWARE STORE.

—USE—

Compound Iron Powders
for

HORSES

Prepared at

The Medical Hall,

FRED. L. HOOPER.

The celebrated Windsor Salt for sale at WALES' GREY LION GROCERY.

Mr. F. E. Vanlaven has traded his residence for Mr. Alex. Henry's house, formerly occupied by Mr. Cleall. Mr. Jas. Young will occupy Mr. Vanlaven's house.

Strong words by a New York Specialist.—"After years of testing and comparison I have no hesitation in saying that Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the quickest, safest, and surest known to medical science. I use it in my own practice."

or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business. Apply now.

Pelham Nursery Company.

44-4-m

TORONTO, ONT.

WANTED

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES" in the town of Napanee and surrounding country, and take orders for

OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES

in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Seed Potatoes. &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington

Fonthill Nurseries
OVER 800 ACRES

TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.

Close's mills grind Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Expect a change soon then will grind every day, J. A. CLOSE.

Mr. B. T. A. Bell editor of the Mining Review, Ottawa, died from injuries sustained by falling down an elevator shaft.

The C.P.R. propose to use special colonist trains to transport to the west the 3,000 immigrants who are due in Montreal in a few days.

The Department of Immigration has arranged a number of personally-conducted parties from Liverpool to Winnipeg this spring.

It is reported that smallpox has nearly wiped the Indians out of the Ise Lacro district, North of Albert, sixty victims being numbered in a few weeks.

The King has approved the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to be Inspector-General of the army under the new reform scheme.

Removed a Growth.

Benson Burns, a young man, of Erinsville, was operated on by a local physician, of Kingston on Thursday of last week, who removed a bony growth from the young man's nose. The growth threatened to prevent the young man from breathing.

All the good brands of plug and cut chewing and smoking tobaccos, Brier pipes and smoker's sundries always in stock

At The Plaza, John St.

Important Notice.

Parties intending to build or repair during the coming season will do well to see us before placing their orders. We are in a position to supply you with most anything you need in this line.

MADOLE & WILSON.

WORE PLASTERS ON HIS BACK FOR EIGHT YEARS.

To THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., LIMITED,
TORONTO, ONT.

DEAR SIRS:—"For years I suffered with weak back and was unable to stand straight. I have only used three bottles of O. R. Kidney Cure and my back is now as strong as it was twenty years ago. I have discontinued the use of the plasters which I wore constantly for eight years."

Yours truly,

M. J. HENRY, Commercial Traveller,
St. John, N. B.

Weak Kidneys are the Cause of Many Diseases.

They allow the deadly uric acid to accumulate and slowly poison to death the vital organs of the body. O. R. KIDNEY CURE heals, soothes and nourishes, assisting nature to restore the organs to health and strength. O. R. KIDNEY CURE MAKES WEAK MEN AND WOMEN STRONG. A ten days' treatment, 50c, from all druggists.

THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

JAS. A. CLOSE.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Crescendo tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists

The first civic election held at Emerson Man., in fourteen years, the town having been in the hands of a receiver was held yesterday. Mr. J. W. Macdonald was elected Mayor.

The will of the late Edward Martin, K. C., of Hamilton, disposes of an estate of about \$270,000. After making provision for Mrs. Martin, the property is divided among the eight children.

New maple sugar, maple syrup, golden syrup, and honey in comb, at

GREY LION GROCERY.

The typhoid fever epidemic at Water-town, N. Y., shows no signs of abatement, the cases now numbering 500.

CASTORIA.

Bear the Signature of *Charles Fletcher*

A. S. Kimmerly will sell 26 and 28 lbs Sugar \$1. Flour, bran, shorts, cracked barley, corn meal and all kinds of grain in stock. Cheaper than any other dealer. Good flour \$2 10 per 100. I buy clover and Timothy seed. 9 lbs Sulphur 25c. 10 lb. rolled oats 25c. \$1 bottle Beef Iron and Wine 75c.

Thawing Water Pipes by Electricity.

During the past couple of weeks a number of residents have had their water pipes frozen up, necessitating digging up the pipes to clear them of ice. The pipe leading to H. G. William's Livers stable and the service pipe to Ferguson's barber shop were both badly frozen and those gentlemen had the pipes dug up but did not succeed in thawing them out until Monday when Messrs. Ed. Lefebvre and W. Waller attached electric wires to them and by this means thawed the ice in a few minutes. One wire is attached to the pipe in the building and the other wire attached to the nearest hydrant, the current is turned on and in a few minutes the ice disappears.

In Memoriam.

The handsome brass cross and altar-deck, given by Major E. Walter Rathbun, add much to the beauty of the chancel of St. Mark's Church. The cross, with base, stands about 18 inches high, and is of very fine workmanship: the arms are finished with trefoil extremities, and the whole face of the cross is elaborately carved with a design of passion flowers: the base is formed of three steps, smoothly finished and brightly polished, and bears the following inscription, engraved in script:—

A. M. D. G.
and in memory of
Edward Wilkes Rathbun
Born 1842, died 1903,
and of his wife
Elizabeth Howe
Born 1840, died 1871,
Given by their son,
Edward Walter Rathbun.
January 1904.

The altar deck is a handsome one and bears a similar inscription to that on the cross. Deseronto Tribune.

Death Of W. B. Ferguson.

A man of fine qualities died on Sunday, in the person of William B. Ferguson, a native of this city, a son of the late William Ferguson, red goods merchant. His illness of nine months' duration was due to nervous prostration, and he was a patient though severe sufferer. Mr. Ferguson after reaching manhood removed with his brother James F., to Napanee, where for twenty-three years they conducted a hardware store. Ten years ago they removed to Kingston and were in the cord business, having works on King street.

Deceased was married to a daughter of the late R. M. Rose, who survives along with one son, George an Owen Sound barrister and three daughters at home. He was a member of Chalmers church and a pronounced liberal. He was a man of fine character, kind, cheerful, thoughtful, esteemed by all who knew him and respected for those qualities of heart and head which so characterized him. In his demise Kingston loses a loyal son and his family will miss a loving, tender and indulgent husband and father,—Kingston Whig.

Mr. Ferguson has many friends in Napanee who will be sorry to hear of his demise. For a number of years he and his brother conducted a hardware business in the store now occupied by C. A. Graham, on Dundas street, and during their residence in town made many friends.

and may prove a blessing, will please address.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York.

At the Plaza everything is kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition. Every attention paid to customers. We will be pleased to wait on you.

At The Plaza,
A. WILLIS.

Call Accepted.

Rev. E. Farnsworth, who has been in charge of the Bay Circuit for a number of years, and to whom an unanimous call was tendered by the Quarterly Board of the Yarker Circuit, has accepted the invitation.

F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.

There is nothing more enjoyable than a first-class shave, and you are always sure of getting it here, as we employ nothing but first-class employees. Shop, first door west of Royal Hotel. F. S. Scott. 211f Proprietor.

Credit Sale.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on lot 31, 7th con. of Ernestown, near Lapin's School House, on Thursday, March 10th, at the hour of 1 o'clock p.m., farm implements and stock of the following, viz: 1 span of horses, 6 milch cows, 5 yearling calves, 1 Massey Harris mower, nearly new, six foot cut, 1 horse rake, 1 lumber wagon, 1 wagon rack, new, 1 top buggy, 1 cutter, 1 spring wagon 1 set double harness, new, 1 set single harness, 1 buffalo robe, 1 iron harrow, nearly new, 1 queen plough, 2 corn cultivators, 1 nearly new, 1 set of heavy bob sleighs, 1 long sleigh, 1 spring tooth cultivator and seeder, 1 milk can, nearly new, 1 cross cut saw, 1 grind stone, a quantity of hay in mow, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms of sale: all under \$10, cash; over that amount six months' credit by furnishing Approved Endorsed Notes bearing interest at 6 per cent.

SPERRY RIKLEY,
Proprietor.

Matrimony.

A very quiet and pretty wedding was solemnized on Monday evening, Feb. 22nd, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob B. VanAlstyne, Lilac Hill, Palace Road, when their daughter H. Agnes, was united in marriage to Homer G. Granger, of Canby, Minnesota, by the Rev. S. T. Bartlett, in the presence of only the members of the families of the contracting parties. The pretty girlish bride looked most pleasing, being dressed in white silk voile trimmed with chiffon ruchings. The collar and yoke were of fancy chiffon over cream silk and edged with ruchings of chiffon. The bride carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Miss Susie A. VanAlstyne, of Victoria University, sister of the bride acted as bridesmaid, while her brother, Mr. Percy R. VanAlstyne, performed similar duties for the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Granger will remain for a month in Ont., visiting friends before taking up their residence in Canby, Minn.

Tired eyes cause sick-ness



Because the eyes tire easily, some folks say they are not well. In most such cases there is eyestrain. Neglected eyestrain is sure to produce sickness.

Be wise.

Have your eyes examined. Know their exact condition from an expert.

Consultation free.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

Mrs. F. E. Vanjuven has traded his residence for Mr. Alex. Henry's house, formerly occupied by Mr. Cleall. Mr. Jas. Young will occupy Mr. Vanjuven's house.

Strong words by a New York Specialist.—"After years of testing and comparison I have no hesitation in saying that Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the quickest, safest, and surest known to medical science. I use it in my own practice. It relieves the most acute forms of heart ailment inside of thirty minutes and never fails."—35

Belleville Turned Down.

The Belleville senior hockey team had been suspended by the O. H. A. for playing "Reddy" McMillan on the ground that he is ineligible. Twice already this season McMillan has been declared eligible by the O. H. A. and it seems rather strange that at this late date they should reverse their former decisions. The Belleville people are sorely vexed over the state of affairs.

A Grocer's Advertising.

One of the heavy grocery advertisers of a Western city says he has found it necessary to advertise regularly to build up his present large business, as does any department store man. He maintains that he has found it profitable to exploit a great variety of articles instead of making a display over a cut in sugars or other staples.

"The women are eager readers of my announcements," he says, "and they find in them suggestions for their days purchases. Thus through advertising I sell many things to hundreds instead of to occasional buyers."

Marriage At Buffalo.

The marriage of Miss Alice Neilson, Riverside, Cal., daughter of Mrs. W. R. Gordanier, Napanee, and E. Llewellyn Brown, Buffalo, was solemnized last Saturday in Buffalo. Rev. Frederick H. Cowan performed the ceremony in the Ashbury Methodist Episcopal church at eight o'clock on February 27th, in the presence of only a few of the groom's near relatives. The bride and groom spent Monday and Tuesday visiting their parents Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gordanier, John street, and left Tuesday on the noon train for their home in Buffalo. The bride's many Napanee friends extend congratulations.

A Quiet Wedding.

The home of H. B. McCabe, Bridge street, was the scene of a very pretty wedding, on Thursday evening, Feb. 25th, when Mr. Nelson Shannon, of Elva, Man., and Almeda A. Wagar, of Strathcona, Ontario, were made man and wife. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. T. Bartlett in the presence of about twenty of the most intimate friends of the contracting parties.

Mr. Shannon, was a former resident of Ontario, and has spent the past few years in the West, where he has succeeded in his occupation as a farmer. The bride was the recipient of a goodly number of very valuable and useful presents, testifying to the esteem in which she was held by her many friends and acquaintances. The happy couple will leave next week for their far-away home. We wish them God-speed and a happy journey through life. The Express joins with their many friends in extending congratulations.

All in the Expression.

Hamfatte—When I asked Brown how he liked my Othello he said it was all that one could wish.

Hamlette—Yes; he told me the same thing, only he expressed it differently.

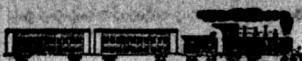
Hamfatte—How's that?

Hamlette—Well, when I asked him how he liked it he said he certainly got all he wanted of it.

Her Experience.

Professor—In China criminals are often sentenced to be kept awake until insanity and death result. Now, how do you suppose they keep them from falling asleep? Little Girl (oldest in a small family)—I expect they give 'em a baby to take care of.

If it were not for bores it would be very difficult for us to realize what eternity is.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West, 12.07 a.m.	Going East, 2.07 a.m.
2.35 a.m.	7.45 a.m.
10.25 a.m.	" 12.25 p.m.
" 1.15 p.m.	" 12.45 p.m.
4.35 p.m.	" noon
8.11 p.m.	" 6.40 p.m.

12.07 except Monday. *Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at the station.

8.11

Coming to Napanee

DR. ELMER J. LAKE, Kingston, Ont., Specialist at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1884 to 1897, will be at the

Campbell House, Napanee,

from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Every Other Wednesday,

(until further notice) for consultation and treatment of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, and SKIN BLEMISHES.

HAIR MOLES, WARTS, BIRTHMARKS, etc., removed permanently.

Eyes examined and fitted with glasses by electricity and latest ophthalmic instruments used in largest hospitals in New York City.

NEXT VISIT—WEDNESDAY MAR. 9TH.

41

Press reports in England have led Lord Strathcona to cable an inquiry as to the safety of people in Manitoba reported to be snowed under.

"One Foot in the Grave"—If the thousands of people who rush to so worthy a remedy as South American Nervine as a last resort would get it as a first resort, how much misery and suffering would be spared. If you have any nerve disorder you needn't suffer a minute longer. A thousand testimonies to prove it.—36

QUICK RELIEF COUGH BALM

Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe and Bronchitis
25 CENTS at
Wallace's Drug Store.

Our stock of salmon, sardines, haddi, kippered herring, lobsters, are all fresh. Just what you want during Lent.

GREY LION GROCERY.

Dr. Lake, of Kingston, eyes, ear, nose, and skin blemish specialist, failed to arrive this week, but will be at the Campbell House next Wednesday, Mar. 9th, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

On Tuesday Morning, Dick Richardson had the misfortune to injure one of his eyes while working in a Gibbard's factory. A small block of wood flew from the saw, striking him in the eye cutting it badly.

NO ELECTRIC LIGHT BUT PLENTY OF

The Best AMERICAN COAL OIL

—at—

Wallace's Drug Store.

Leave your order. Prompt Delivery.

Dairy Supplies.

Milk Cans, Milk Pans, Dairy Pails, Churns, etc. MADOLE & WILSON.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to-date in every respect.
14-15 J. N. Osborne, Prop.

E. Loyst has two cars of Good Luck and Turtle Mountain and Cream of the West Flour. Supply of Bran and Shorts. All kinds of ground Feed, Salt, Coal Oil, Butter and Groceries. The one price to all.

Three Doctors held consultation.

Said my child could not live. Dr. Heinequin's Infant Tablets saved her life. E. K. McBride, Mgr. Hains & Lockens, Napanee, Ont.

Dr. Lake, specialist, at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1884 to 1897 will be at Campbell House, Wednesday, Mar. 9th. He carries a full office equipment to examine eyes for glasses and operate if need be on nose, throat, eye ear, or treat birthmarks, hair and all skin blemishes.

Gospel Meetings.

Mr. E. Stack, from England, is preaching in Gospel Hall, week nights 8 o'clock. Sunday, in Town Hall, at 3 and 7 p.m. Subject, Sunday afternoon— "Three Judgments." Evening— "Four Great Things."

Obituary.

The funeral of the late Mr. Fred Amy of the Township of Camden, took place Sunday, Feb. 28th, amidst universal signs of regret and sorrow, at St. Luke's Church, Camden East, where a large congregation composed of relatives, friends and neighbours, assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased, who was a good neighbour, a warm genial friend and much respected and esteemed in the district and vicinity and by all who knew him. Seats were reserved for the mourners and the Chosen Friends. In addition to the beautiful burial office of the Church of England, three hymns were well rendered by the organist, Miss Lula Hinch, and the choir, and a sermon preached by the rector, the Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe, from Psalm 139, verses 23 and 24. Much sympathy is felt for the parents and sister, Mrs. Geo. Hinch, in their sad bereavement. The pall bearers were Messrs. Hort McCarthy, Cyrus Edgar, Geo. Riley, Robert Coulter, Donald Lee and Wilkie Pringle.

"May eternal rest be his,"
A light perpetual shine upon him."

Herbaceous.

The great cattle and horse food—nothing in it that has any after injurious effect Superior to all other foods at

BOYLE & SON.

A SERVICE OF PRAISE.

A Service of Praise will be conducted in the Eastern Methodist Church, Sunday Evening, March 6th, 1904.

ORDER OF SERVICE.

Organ Voluntary—Miss Luella Hall.

Doxology—

Invocation—

Hyman—

Prayer—

Male Quartette—

"Beyond the River,"—C. W. Greene Massars. Garratt, Rockwell, Black, Fraser.

I Lesson—

Anthem—"My Heart is Fixed O God"—

Arthur Whiting, Bass Solo and Chorus.

Mr. Will Shannon and Choir.

II Lesson—

Contralto Solo—"He Was Despised"—

Handel's Messiah

Miss Jean Light.

Collection—

Announcements—

Quartette—"If With All Your Hearts,"—

Mendelssohn

Mrs. VanLuenen, Miss Hall, Mr. Rockwell,

Mr. Shannon,

Hymn—

Tenor Solo—Selected

Mr. W. A. Rockwell

Sermon—Rev. C. E. McIntyre.

Prayer—

Tenor Solo—

"The Bird with the Broken Wing,"

Mr. W. A. Garratt.

Anthem—"The Day is Past and Over,"—

J. Christopher Marks.

Soprano and Tenor Solos and Chorus,

Mrs. VanLuenen, Mr. Rockwell and Choir.

Hymn—

Benediction—

Organ Voluntary—Miss Hall.

Mrs. F. E. VanLuenen, Director.

GETTING READY FOR SPRING.

Noting like being ready early. Our stock of Spring Dress Fabrics are in, marked, and ready for your inspection. Never before had such a superb collection at one time—all the latest weaves, colors and styles. Thin, soft, clinging materials—bright mohair finish stuffs, tweed and broad-cloth effects. All at tempting purse easy prices. Tweeds 25c to \$1.50. Soft Smooth Venetians, all leading shades 60c to \$1.75. Hardfinish Materials, fancy or smooth surface 50c to \$1.75.

BLACK DRESS MATERIALS—in Broadcloths, Venetians, Eoliennes, Canvas, Crepe de Chene, Voiles, plain and flaked. We cordially invite you to come and see our New Dress Goods.

NEW WAISTINGS—in Alpacas, Worsted, Cashmeres, Crepes and Delaines.

A Great Whitewear Stock.

What we said of our Whitewear last week, will bear repeating. We never offered as good styles at such low prices as now. Note a few as samples:

Corset Covers, Embroidery Trimmed 15c. Corset Covers, Embroidery trimmed, neck and arms, 25c.

Three specia's made of fine Madapolan Lawn, wide lace trimming and ribbon insertion, 29c, 39c, 59c. Goods of this quality cloth are regularly offered at 50c, 75c, and \$1.00.

Drawers, 25c, 35c, and 50c. Gowns, 50c, 69c, 75c, and \$1.00. See our Dollar Gowns. Skirts well-made and full sizes, 50c, 69c, 89c, and \$1.00. See our 89c, and \$1.00 Skirts. Finer Skirts, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00 and 2.50.

Dress Skirts of Quality

Just this about our Skirts, they contain more style and are better made than ordinary ready-to-wear skirts. There's reason's for this, look at our Skirts at \$3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and 4.50 and specially our \$5.00 assortment will be the easiest way of convincing yourself. Come in any time, try them on and note the fit and swing of our Skirts. They are high class styles at small prices.

The Millinery Department.

Our milliners and assistants are home again and a splendid new stock of fashions, latest with them. We have no last year's to think about, Miss Devett will be pleased to have you visit her now and learn about the coming spring styles. Opening notice in due season.

White Lawn Vesting Etc.

New White Lawn, fancy, 8c, 12c, 15c, 20c. Fancy Vesting 20c, 25c, 35c, and 50c. Plain Lawns 40 inches wide, three special numbers 10c, 15c, and 20c.

Namsocks, Madapolans and Cambrie Lawns, 10c 13c, 15c 20c.

Llama Cashmere Hose

A new supply of celebrated Llama Hose, Cashmere Hose for ladies. Now in stock all sizes.

Dollar Kid Gloves.

That are satisfactory in fit and wear are the "Alexandre." Every pair is GUARANTEED. New spring stock to hand, every size in Black, Tans, Modes, and White. Also full line of the \$1.25 quality suede or dressed. Buy "Alexandre" they wear best and fit best.

New House Wrappers.

A large shipment of Porcelain Chinaware expected for Saturday. ASK FOR YOUR COUPONS—One with every 25c purchase.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The Hardy Dry Goods Co'y.

Cheanside — Napanee.

Underskirts, \$1.00, 1.50 and 1.75.

Our Black Satanna Underskirts have width and shape to them. See our leader lines at \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, better ones \$2.00, 2.50. Six flounce Satanna Skirts, Silk Skirts \$5.00, 6.50, 7.50.

THE LARGEST VARIETY in Underskirts at good value prices ARE HERE. "Money Back," is our plan of guarantee.

New Wash Goods.

The wash goods section quite a busy spot now. The new Prints, Ginghams, Lawns and Wash Materials are being sought after. We were fortunate in having placed orders for this class of cotton stuff very early. So that buyers are now getting the benefit of low prices. Of course when present stocks are sold we will be obliged to do as others are doing now.

Fine Lace Curtains \$1.00 a Pair.

Our New Lace Curtains are to hand. They are our best advertisement. The value we give. We ask special attention to our \$1.00 a pair Lace Curtains choice of four good patterns. All very wide, new button holed edge three and a half yards long \$1.00 per yard.

We have curtains 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, 90c, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and up.

Glove Fitting Corsets.

Corsets to fit the figure and be comfortable. The Erect Form New Model D & A. do this better than any other. Ask to see the Garter Corset Model.

Corsets—50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, all sizes.

New White Waists.

New Silk Waists. New Lustre Waists. New Sattanna Waists.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Cast A. Fletcher*

WALLACE'S WHITE OIL LINIMENT

is good wherever

A Liniment is Needed

25c. a Bottle at

WALLACE'S DRUG STORE

Cross Cut Saws guaranteed. Axes and Handles. MADOLE & WILSON.

If you intend using ready mixed paints use nothing but the Sterling, which is the best. All colors are kept in stock at the GREY LION HARDWARE, Sole agents.

New Books.

The following new books were placed in the library this week: The Vassar series for young people consisting of Polly, a New Fashioned Girl; Aerial, Flat Iron for a Farthing, Palace Beauty. Grimm's popular fairy tales: Threes more volumes of Our European Neighbors series, Turkish Life in Town and Country, Danish Life in Town and Country. Austro-Hungarian Life in Town and Country. Man's Place in the Universe, by Alfred Russell Wallace. Pascal and the Post Royalists. The Strife of the Sea, by T. Jenkins Hains. Optimism, by Helen Kellar.

25c Box

Baby's Own Soap.

25c Box

Infant's Delight Soap

Packer's Tar Soap 25c.

3 cakes Mechanic's Tar Soap 25c.

Pine Tar and Taylor's Tar 5c.

Wallace's Drug Store,

The Store of Quality.

Bicycle Repairs.

Now is the best time to have your bicycle put in first-class shape for the season, before the rush commences. Parts and repairs for all makes of wheels are now in stock. Bring in your wheel and have it overhauled at the Napanee Bicycle Works.

W. J. NORMILE, Prop.

Genuine American and Canadian Coal Oil. MADOLE & WILSON.

20 Per
Cent.
Discount on
all Furs.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

141y

"The Bird with the Broken Wing." Mr. W. A. Garratt.
Anthem—"The Day is Past and Over,"—J. Christopher Marke.
Soprano and Tenor Solos and Chorus, Mrs. VanLuven, Mr. Rockwell and Choir.
Hymn—
Benediction—
Organ Voluntary—Miss Hall.
MRS. F. E. VANLUVEN, Director.

SIDNEY CLARK, ODESSA,

Licensed Auctioneer,

Seeks the patronage of those intending to have sales in the future.

Terms Reasonable.

13d

NAPANEE 13. COBOURG 5.

The return game between Napanee and Cobourg, in the semi-finals in the Trent Valley Hockey League was played here on Friday evening. Shortly after eight o'clock the teams made their appearance upon the ice, and "Chancer" Elliot, of Kingtontown, "the King of hockey referees," soon had them lined up in position and the game was started. The puck was carried up and down the ice for a few minutes, but the locals got their combination working and shortly afterwards succeeded in scoring the first goal. Two more goals were quickly added to the score. Williams being the lucky forward, who succeeded in placing the rubber in the Cobourg net. One of these was a particularly beautiful shot being scored from the east side of the rink well up to the centre.

The visitors then made brilliant sprint up the ice and scored their first goal. Napanee then scored again, and from this time until the finish succeeded in raising the score to thirteen, the visitors adding four more to their number, making the final 13-5.

The game throughout was fast and clean and was a first-class exhibition of hockey. The Cobourg team are a speedy lot of players, but the combination of the locals kept them on "queer street" and they were never in the game from start to finish. Only two players were ruled off during the game, one player from each team, and the offence was of a minor nature, and was more of an accident than of design.

Leo Trimble, for the locals, played a star game, and was always in the right spot at the right moment. He played his position on the wing in good style and always kept his opponent well in hand.

Bruce Williams and Earl Lake, as is usual with them, acquitted themselves creditably. Lake is a fast skater and a good check and it was very seldom that any of the visitors were allowed to take any liberties with the puck.

"Duffy" Dafoe, who usually plays a nice game, and is one of the mainstays of the forward line, was a trifle off color, yet he played his position creditably.

"Billy" Contes and "Cy" Wagar, the unsurmountable defence, and the backbone of the team, are a pair hard to beat. They have a system entirely their own, and it was very seldom that the visitors succeeded in breaking through their lines.

Henry Steacy, who acted as guard over the Napanee net, has the eye of a veteran, and several dangerous shots were neatly stopped by him during the progress of the game. Through his ability he not only enjoys the confidence of the team, but of all the hockey enthusiasts as well. The remark, "he's a daisy," was often reiterated by the spectators.

WAR! WAR!

Do you want the latest and most reliable War News, well illustrated, then

READ

The Weekly

MONTRÉAL HERALD

which is cubbed with this paper to new or old old subscribers paying in advance \$1.00 for both.

A fine MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR, in three colors, 18 x 22 inches, will be mailed free to every subscriber to the two papers remitting us two cents extra for cost of mailing. Address:

NAPANEE EXPRESS,

Napane, Ont.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co'y.

Cheapside - Napanee.

Died at Wilton.

Mrs Robert Storms, of Wilton, passed away on Friday morning, February 26th. The funeral took place on Sunday to the Wilton church, after which the remains were deposited in the vault. Deceased was a sister of Mrs. David Amey. Her husband predeceased her some twenty years. Ten children, eight sons and two daughters survive.

An Old Land Mark Gone.

One of the oldest residents of this county, Daniel Rankin, passed away Tuesday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Wm. Haycock, Switzerville, aged ninety-eight years. He was the oldest member of a family of nine children, nearly all of whom have passed over to the great beyond. Capt. Wm. Rankin, Napanee, is a brother. Two daughters, Mrs. Kelly, of Strathtown, and Mrs. Wm. Haycock, of Switzerville, with whom he spent his declining years, and by whom he was most tenderly cared for, survive.

The Wheel King of the East.

Mr. W. J. Normile has just received his first consignment of wheels for 1904. Among the wheels are the well-known Massey-Harris, Cleveland, Perfect, Red Bird and others. Wheels are again coming to the front and this summer will see a renewed interest in this the best of all summer sports. Mr. Normile has on

exhibition probably the smallest bicycle built for use in America. The wheels are but 14 inches in diameter, with Dunlop Tires and wood rims. The frame and parts are all made by Mr. Normile at his workshop here. The wheel is called The Canadian, and is suitable for a boy from 5 to 10 years of age. Everything about the wheel is of the best workmanship and reflects great credit on the builder. We clip the following from "Three Square," a Toronto sporting publication: "Mr. W. J. Normile" the "Wheel King of the East," reports a very profitable as well as satisfactory season, and is looking forward for better results for 1904. He has been obliged to double his order for Clevelands for 1904 to supply the demand for this famous wheel." Mr. Normile has already disposed of six wheels this season.

Mr. W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet, who is at present in America delivering a course of lectures, is intensely opposed to what he considers the "old-fogy" traditions of the University of Dublin. During a recent visit to us, Mr. Yeats was asked by one of the instructors if he knew the age of a certain venerable professor at the Dublin institution. "No," responded the poet. "I don't know precisely that; but I have heard that the combined age of all the professors at the Dublin University is one million, five hundred thousand years."

FAT CATTLE



It Will
PLAY FOR YOU.
SING FOR YOU.
RECITE FOR YOU.

Records Made From the Best

Living Artists.

Positively the BEST Talking and
Singing Machine Made.

THE POLLARD CO.

Sole Agents for Lennox & Addington.

PURE DELIGHT found in The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

Use Edison
Moulded Records
Make Records of
your own.

